X

PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

MYSORE

FOR

1877-78,

By Captain G. J. VanSOMEREN,
GENERAL LIST, MADRAS INFANTRY,
CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,

WITH A REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

AND

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1879.

CALCUTTA:
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No. 528 F., dated Simla, the 17th June 1879.

From—A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 2087—304RF., dated the 7th October 1878, submitting the Progress Report of Forest Administration in Mysore for the year 1877-78, and to communicate the following observations and orders thereon.

2. The area of State Forests which has heretofore been recorded as 449 square miles is now entered as 442 square miles in consequence of corrections made by the Topographical Survey.

3. In paragraph 3 of his report the Conservator mentions that an enquiry into the rights of third parties in a large area (137,314 acres) of forest lands in the Sorab Taluka was commenced in April 1878. I am directed to enquire whether the settlement of this area has been completed.

The Conservator also reports in paragraph 5 of his report, that in the Mysore District, Mr. Macpherson, the Deputy Conservator, has selected a considerable tract of forest land, and I am directed to request that the progress made in the settlement of the rights in this area be reported.

4. The Governor General in Council has read with great interest the remarks recorded in paragraph 47 of Captain van Someren's report and in paragraph 13 of your review, regarding the necessity of undertaking the conservation of the bare and unproductive hilly tracts in the Maidan or plain taluks of Mysore. I am directed to enquire what progress has been made in demarcating the tracts referred to by the Conservator. As Mysore will be under British administration for but a short time longer, His Excellency in Council considers it to be a matter of great importance that further extensions of the reserved forests should be made at once. The great improvement effected by the conservation of the Devaraydurga forest in the Tumkur District shows the benefits of such conservation, and in other parts of India, especially in Ajmere and Mhairwarra, the efficient protection of forests in a dry and hilly country has been followed by most satisfactory results. The present area of the Mysore State Forests is approximately 442 square miles. I am directed to forward, separately, a memorandum by Captain van Someren showing the forests which he thinks might be reserved: the areas given are merely approximate.

The probable demand for fuel by the Mysore State Railway, and the demands of the large station of Bangalore, should also be taken into account in considering this matter.

5. In paragraph 3 of your review, you refer to the operations of the Topographical Survey in the Mysore Forests, and from paragraph 12 of the Conservator's report, it appears that the map of the Bilikal Forest was completed.

It is unfortunate that the survey was so seriously though unavoidably delayed by bad seasons and by sickness. It will be a great advantage to have the maps of all demarcated forests completed at an early date.

6. The total area protected from fire during the dry season of 1877 is reported to have been 107 square miles or 68,480 acres. This included 26 square miles in the Lakvalli, 10 in the Sakrebail, 9 in the Shankar, 7 in the Nundydroog and 16 square miles in the Devaraydurga Forest. It is satisfactory to notice that all these areas were again protected in 1878, and that in addition to this, 15 square miles in the Ainur Marigudi were saved, and that the protected area in Lakvalli was increased to 32 square miles. Still the aggregate area protected in 1878 was less, *viz.*, 92 square miles, and the chief cause of this was that the Begur Forest, the protection of which was commenced in 1876,

was burnt. According to paragraph 22 of the report, this calamity would have been prevented but for the illness of the superior officer in charge, during whose absence the work was left in the hands of the Native Forest Ranger.

In paragraph 65 of the report the Conservator states that in the Nagar Division the time and energies of the Deputy Conservator were taken up by his having to hold sales of wood taken off land occupied under the new settlement, as he had no assistant, and that fire protection and other important works suffered in consequence. These statements seem to indicate that the superior staff in the Mysore Forests is not sufficiently strong to accomplish the work that has to be done.

In accordance with the arrangements made some time ago at your request, Mr. Anthony, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, has lately been transferred to the Central Provinces. His name is mentioned favorably by the Conservator on several occasions in connection with fire protection, and I am directed to state that if further experience should make you desire to have an additional officer in Mysore for this special work, it will probably be possible to arrange for the re-transfer of Mr. Anthony to Mysore as a temporary measure. The total outlay on fire protection from the commencement has been Rs. 12,300, of which Rs. 5,500 were expended during 1877-78. I am to point out that it is obviously bad economy to spend large sums upon works when the superior agency for supervision is insufficient. From the data given in the report it would also appear that more than half the outlay of the year under notice was expended on the Ainur Marigudi Forest in the cutting of the fire-lines. It is only by close supervision in detail that outlay in this direction can be checked, and this must be borne in mind.

In statement No. 47 the year when fire protection in the Devaraydurga Forest commenced is not stated. It is known that this forest has been protected for many years, and the year when fire protection commenced should be reported. The results of the efficient protection of this Forest recorded in this and previous reports are very satisfactory. From paragraph 46 of the Conservator's report it is noticed that of late years much young sandalwood has come up.

Considering that, with the exception of the Begur and Ainur Marigudi Forests, all the State Forests were, owing to the famine, thrown open to grazing, that labor in most of the Forests is scarce, and that sickness among officers and subordinates was unusually severe, the results of fire protection reported in the year under notice are satisfactory.

In future reports the area protected from fire should be given in acres.

7. The area of plantations is entered as 3,504 acres, the same as at the commencement of the year, and it appears from the report that they all suffered, more or less, from the drought and bad seasons, and that no extension was possible, though it is noticed from paragraph 36 of the report that, in the fuel plantations of the Nundydroog Division, 172 acres of new land were pitted, 93 acres of failures replanted, 78 acres planted in intermediate lines in one of the plantations, and that 80 acres of land were pitted for planting between standing trees. In the teak plantations 25 acres were added in Mastigudi, and want of sufficient labour given as the main reason for inability to do more. It is also noticed from the report that the bad seasons did much damage to the seedlings in the sandal plantations.

8. The financial results of the year are :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts			4,58,588
Charges ...	A. Conservancy and Works ...	81,213	
	B. Establishments ...	1,17,710	
			1,98,923
	Surplus ...		2,59,665

The sales of timber and bamboos were greatly affected by the famine, but sandalwood sold well, and the financial results were favourable.

9. In accordance with previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council desires that it may be clearly understood that the work to be done by the Forest Department in Mysore during the remaining years of British rule must be limited to the selection and demarcation of such areas as it may be decided to add to the reserved forests, and to the protection and improvement of those, including the plantations made by the Forest Department. With the present reduced staff, no more work than that here indicated can satisfactorily be accomplished, and no more should be attempted.

No. 529 F.

COPY forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 76 R., A. & C.—24-6-92.—355.

Memorandum by CAPTAIN G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *dated the 28th May* 1879, *showing the names and situation of tracts of land in Mysore which should be added to the Reserved Forests, or protected to such an extent as will permit of their being a permanent aid to the well-being of the country, and also as a source for the supply of small wood and minor forest products.*

NAGAR DIVISION.

(a) *Chitaldroog District.*

(1) The bare hills between Mallebannur and running down towards Honali in the Shimoga District. These all once carried forest, and will do so again if conserved. They cover a large area, are but sparsely populated, and are in the middle of a dry district without sufficient vegetation. Approximate area available would be, I should say, about 8,000 to 10,000 acres.

(2) The Hiri Adivi near Mulkamuru, and bordering Bellary District, about 20 miles from town of Bellary. Approximate area about 5,000 acres.

(3) The *Hardwickia binata* forest on the west of the road from Bomagundinakerre to Hangal, about 10,000 acres.

(4) The Kammar (*Hardwickia binata*) forests to the west and north-west of Yellada Kerre, and lying between the Siddare Kanave on the south, and the Mári Kanave on the north, the Kendakal hill on the east, and a parallel range on the west, about 4,000 acres. Small dindiga trees intermixed, and signs of teak having once grown here.

(5) The low hill ranges between Huliyar and Yellada Kerre.

(6) The *Hardwickia* forests in Hiriyuru, which are a continuation of the Kammar Forests, known locally as the Sira forests. There is a map (a rough one) of the Sira forests in the Forest Office at Bangalore, showing the portions adjoining in Chitaldroog District.

(7) The fuel jungles in the north-west corner of Kankupa taluk.

If these seven tracts of land are not made into reserved forests, they should undoubtedly be looked after and protected as district forests. They are all much hacked about, but would all repay care, and from a climatic point of view they should be considered as well worth the money required to re-wood them. The Chitaldroog District is, as I have once before called it in a report, a "dry and thirsty land."

(b) *Shimoga District.*

I shall not here refer to the 215 square miles (137,314 acres) already applied for by the Forest Officers in the Sorab taluk, and which should have been settled before this. But application was also made for large areas in the Shikarpur taluk, and these were gazetted for enquiry. If these are conserved and re-wooded, the effect on the adjoining Chitaldroog District will be good, quite apart from the value of the forests themselves to the Shikarpur taluk, and as a source of revenue to Mysore, for they are not far from the Dharwar Districts of Bombay.

(1) The forests about Masrur, lying east and north of, and contiguous to, Shankargudda, a reserved forest. Villages are scattered though these lands, and it is difficult to say before settlement what area is available; but approximately I should put it down at not less than 8,000 acres. If to be had, all this portion of forest, and the forest in Shikarpur taluk, should be reserved.

(c) *Kadur District.*

The Lakvalli forest should be extended towards the east, and some 5,000 acres added there. Reserved forest.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

(a) *Hassan District.*

(1) Here in the north of the District lies the Hirikulgudda forest, and all the range of hills regarding the conservation of which I have had much correspondence with the Commissioner of the Division. The land in question covers an area of about 80 square miles, of which I should strongly advise 50 square miles being declared *Reserved Forest*, and that this be placed under the Forest Officers. *Privileges* might be freely granted to neighbouring villages, but liable to resumption by Government when necessary for the welfare of the forest. I strongly recommend the closing of this land. I believe it would have a most beneficial effect on the surrounding country (it touches the south of the Chitaldroog District), and that it would pay in that way alone.

(2) In the Hassan District, again, towards the south and west are many forest tracts (referred to in my report for 1877-78) in the present Manjarabad and Arkalgode taluks (but formerly in the Maharajdrug taluk), which should be declared Reserved Forests, with privileges to surrounding villages. Approximate area (which I give with diffidence) 10,000 acres.

(b) *Mysore District.*

(1) See my report for 1877-78. A long strip of land along the outer borders of the Begur Forest. The continuation of this line on either side of the Begur Forest towards Bandipur on the east, and up to the Lakmanshtrit river on the west. All to be *Reserved Forest*.

(2) The Lingapur and Dod Harve, the Mavekul and Anechaukur, the Kachanhalli Forests. All to be made into *Reserves*. Approximate areas, say 15 square miles.

NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

(a) *Bangalore District.*

(1) The addition to the *Reserves* mentioned in paragraph 47 of my report for 1877-78 will be, I hope, shortly made, if not already completed. These will add some 14 square miles in this district in the Closepete taluk, at no great distance from Bangalore itself.

(b) *Tumkur District.*

The Huliyurdrug Forests. Mr. Hutchins, Assistant Conservator, was on the point of leaving for these forests, and the Deputy Commissioner of the District had been written to on the subject before I left the Mysore Province. The reservation of these forests I look upon as highly important. The settlement will be a little troublesome, but, if possible, not less than 10,000 to 12,000 acres ought to be secured here. They may be expected to aid the fuel supply to the newly sanctioned Railway.

The Sira forests should also if practicable be reserved.

SUMMARY.

NAGAR DIVISION—

			Acres.
(*a*) Chitaldroog District—1.	*Mallebannur*	... ...	10,000
2.	*Hiri Adivi*	... ...	5,000
3.	*Bomagundinakerre*	... ...	10,000
4.	*Mári Kanave*	... ...	4,000
5.	*Yellada Kerre*	... ...	4,000
6.	*Hiriyuru*	... ...	3,000
7.	*Kankupa*	... ...	3,000
		(*a*)	39,000
(*b*) Shimoga District.—1.	*Masrur* ...	... ...	8,000
(*c*) Kadur District.—1.	*Lakvalli* ...	... ...	5,000
		(*b* & *c*)	13,000
		TOTAL NAGAR ...	52,000

Excluding lands in Sorab and Shikarpur taluks.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION—

			Acres.
(*a*) Hassan District.—1.	*Hirikulgudda*		32,000
2.	*Maharajdrug*		10,000
		(*a*)	42,000
(*b*) Mysore District.—1.	The strip outside Reserved Forests ...		20,000
2.	The forests named		10,000
		(*b*)	30,000
	TOTAL ASHTAGRAM ...		72,000

NUNDYDROOG DIVISION—

(*a*) Bangalore District—Additions in paragraph 47 of report for 1877-78		9,000
(*b*) Tumkur District—Huliyurdrug		12,000
TOTAL NUNDYDROOG ...		21,000

Nagar	52,000	
Ashtagram	72,000	
Nundydroog	21,000	
	145,000	acres = 227 square

miles nearly, exclusive of areas already gazetted in Sorab and Shikarpur taluks.

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PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE,

FOR

1877—78.

By CAPTAIN G. J. VAN SOMEREN,

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

State-Forests.—The State-forests have received no addition since 1st April 1874. Their aggregate area, which was previously shewn as 449¼ square miles, is now entered at 442 square miles, 86 acres. There is a reduction in the Bilikal reserve, Kankanhalli Taluk, Bangalore District, which, on recent survey by the Topographical Survey Department, is found to have an area of 47 square miles and 371 acres, instead of 55 square miles as formerly estimated.

2. *Demarcation.*—With the exception of the evergreen forests in the Ashtagram Division, which it is not intended to demarcate at present, the Maddagiri and Uyamballi forest lines which have not as yet been settled, and a portion of the Devaraydurga forest, all the settled State-forests have been demarcated. The total length of boundary lines already completed is 212 miles, 1 furlong, and these are reported to be in good order.

3. *Survey of Forests.*—The operations of the Topographical Survey Department have been necessarily retarded by the recent famine, which led to the withdrawal of the Surveyors to assist in Famine Relief Works, and to the reduction of the parties. The survey of the Devaraydurga forest will, it is hoped, be completed this year.

4. *Prosecution for breaches of Forest Rules.*—Statement No. 48 of the appendix to the Conservator's report shews that, out of 375 cases involving 892 persons, prosecuted for breaches of forest rules, convictions were obtained in 326 cases. The offences chiefly consisted of those falling under "unauthorized felling, &c." The large number of offences, in the Shimoga District, the nature of which is not defined, is noticeable.

5. *Improvement and Extension of Forests.*—The work done under this head was restricted to the repair, &c., of certain forest roads and huts, but the cost incurred has not been stated.

6. *Fire Protection.*—Several of the forest-reserves have suffered from fire, in spite of the protective measures taken. The more notable cases are those of the Begur and Ainur Marigudi and Kakankote No. 1 reserves in the Ashtagram Division and the Lakvalli forest in the Nagar Range. The Begur forest was more or less wholly burnt, and the Ainur Marigudi to the extent of half its area. The injury to these forests, which have been heretofore effectually protected, is greatly to be regretted. The Conservator considers that the disaster might have been prevented but for the accident of the Sub-Assistant Conservator being laid up by fever at a critical time. The protection of these forests which border large tracts of unprotected forests in the Madras Districts, must always be a matter of difficulty, but the success of the measures heretofore taken with this object is evidence of the ability of the Forest Department to overcome

this and other difficulties, if precautions be taken at the proper time. A separate report will be submitted with reference to the proposed deputation of the Conservator or one of his Assistants to study the methods of fire protection employed in the Central Provinces. The total cost incurred on fire conservancy operations amounted to Rs. 5,505.

7. In para 43 of his report for 1876-77, Captain van Someren reported that the area for which protection from fire had been provided during that year was 74,800 acres, of which that successfully protected was 37,500 acres, the total cost incurred being Rs. 6,286. In form No 47, now submitted, the area successfully protected up to 31st March 1877 is shewn to be 107 square miles or 68,480 acres and the cost Rs. 6,807. The discrepancies need explanation.

8. *Plantations.*—Statement No. 46 includes only plantations fairly stocked with trees, and during the year under review, a sum of Rs. 13,031 was expended for their maintenance.

9. The Conservator reports (para 32) that the attempts made to raise sandal trees from seeds were generally unsuccessful, owing to the adverse season, and to the same cause is ascribed the deficient out-turn of work in the fuel plantations in the Nundydroog Division.

10. *Sale of Timber and Bamboos.*—The sales of timber and bamboos during the year amounted to Rs. 34,757, as against Rs. 69,501 in 1876-77 and Rs. 71,932 in 1875-76. There was necessarily a comparatively small demand for wood at the depôts in consequence of the distress caused by the famine, notwithstanding that the selling rates were lowered. The expenditure incurred on timber operations amounted to Rs. 15,103.

11. *Sale of Sandalwood.*—The quantity of sandalwood sold during the year was 1009½ tons (exclusive of 36 tons of driage) as against 922¾ tons in the preceding year. The amount realized was Rs. 3,89,335 or Rs. 61,065 more than in 1876—77. The quantity in stock at the close of the year amounted to 583¾ tons, as against 784¾ tons at the close of 1876—77.

12. The particulars given in para 46 of the report, on the working of the Devaraydurga forest, are interesting. The forest will, if carefully conserved as heretofore, prove both useful as a source of fuel supply and highly remunerative to Government.

13. The remarks made by Captain van Someren in para 47 of his report point to the large and useful field of operation which lies before the Forest Department, whose energies cannot be better applied than in conserving tracts which are now unproductive.

14. *Depôts.*—Excluding the depôt at Hassan which was not opened, 12 depôts were worked by the Forest Department. Of these, the sale at the 3 depôts of Siralkoppa, Nyamti, and Shikarpur, which are proposed to be ultimately transferred to the Revenue Officers, realized Rs. 1,254, the cost incurred on account of the depôt establishment being Rs. 576.

15. In para 8 of their orders on the Annual Forest Report for 1876—77, the Government of India directed that the receipts and charges of the State-forests should be shewn distinct from the receipts and charges of the district-forests; but, as explained by Captain van Someren, it will be difficult to make this distinction as the depôts are supplied indifferently from both the State and district-forests as well as from lands occupied after settlement. There is also the further difficulty of apportioning the charges for felling and keeping apart in the depôts wood brought from within and without the present State-forest lines.

16. *Minor Forest Products.*—The result of the experiment made in the Ashtagram Division for collecting some of the minor forest products departmentally will be awaited.

17. *Free Grants of Wood, &c.*—The free grant of wood and bamboos to the ryots for the re-construction of their houses destroyed by fire amounted to Rs. 1,671, as against Rs. 756 in the preceding year.

18. The quantity and value of wood granted to the officials of the newly constituted Múdgere Taluk in the Kadur District has not been given. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to furnish the information required by the Conservator at an early date.

19. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the year were as follows :—

			Rs.
Receipts	..		4,58,588
Charges { A	..	81,213	
Charges { B	..	1,17,710	
			18 ,923
			Surplus . . 2,59,665

being Rs. 19,571 more than the surplus of the previous year and Rs. 88,665 more than the estimated surplus.

20. The statement of actual receipts and expenditure, as compared with the budget estimates, will be separately reported.

21. *Avenues.*— Although the number of topes at the close of the year was 16,645, as against 16,293 at the close of 1876-77, the number of trees contained therein was only 820,226, or 5,737 less than in the previous year, the decrease being apparently due to failures in consequence of drought. Out of 3,963 miles of road in the Province, 3,732 miles have been planted up with trees. The number of miles planted during the year was 105 as against 12 in the preceding year.

22. *Exotics.*—The only casualties in the plantations are among the trees of the *Pinus Longifolia* which is dying out. The seeds of the two varieties of *Eucalypti, viz.*, *Saligna* and *Hemiphlora* were sown at the Lal-Bagh, and 354 plants raised therefrom. A quantity of pine seeds was distributed for trial in hill districts in 1876—77, but the result has not been reported. The separate report on exotics in the plantations, which Captain van Somcren promises to send in October next, will be awaited.

23. *Wild Elephants.*—No general authority can be given to destroy the wild elephants which the Deputy Conservator, Ashtagram Range, reports to be dangerous and destructive. The question of arranging for capturing some of these animals will shortly be considered with regard to the state of the finances, on Mr. Sanderson's return from leave. Meanwhile the Chief Commissioner is prepared to sanction the destruction of solitary animals that are known to frequent certain localities within the Range, and to be mischievous or dangerous.

By Order,

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

BANGALORE,
25th August 1878.

CONSERVATOR'S REPORT.

Annual Report No. 1107—130, *F., dated* 10*th August* 1878, *on the Management and Conservancy of the Mysore Forests for the Financial year* 1877—78, *by* CAPTAIN G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Conservator.*

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Mysore Forest Department for the year 1877—78.

INTRODUCTORY.

Nil.

SPECIAL.

HEAD I.—STATE FORESTS.

FIRST SECTION.

2. The list of State-forests remains unaltered, with the exception of the area of the Bilikal forest in Kankanhalli, which was surveyed and mapped last year. The area since communicated to me is found to be 47·58 square miles instead of 55 square miles by estimate, *vide* Appendix, Statement No. 45.

ADDITIONS TO STATE-FORESTS.

Nagar Division.

3. The *Mysore Gazette* of 21st April and that of 8th September 1877 notified that certain survey numbers in the Shimoga District, measuring in all 137,314 acres, were set aside for inquiry to be made into the rights of third parties, with the view of such areas being formed into State-forests. The Commissioner, Nagar Division, directed that the inquiry should commence after the jamabandi of the Sorab Taluk had been finished. The inquiry did not actually commence till the 15th April 1878, and so the report on results will not now appear.

4. Preliminary examinations of land in the Tarikere Taluk were also made by the Forest Officer. The Revenue Survey Map of the Lakvalli Taluk referred to in para 28 of the report for 1876-77 has not yet reached me.

Ashtagram Division.

5. In this Division, a six foot line was cleared along the northern or inner boundaries of the whole line of forests from near Bandipur up to the Lakshmantirtha river in Periyapatna Taluk. The width of country enclosed between this line and the present boundary of the State-forests varies from half mile to two miles, and includes the additions to the State-forests desired by the Forest Department in this part of the country. Application has been made to the Deputy Commissioner to have the rights enquired into. This could not however be done last year, for the press of other work (chiefly famine and jamabandi I believe) prevented it. I trust it will be done this year, together with the settlement of other lands applied for, and which, if granted, will form three new State-forests. These are—
(1.) Lingapur and Dod Harve. (2.) Mavakal and Anechaukur. (3.) Kachanhalli; and also land in Chamrajnagar Taluk. Mr. Macpherson, in selecting and setting off the land, paid great attention to the wants of the ryots as far as he could judge, so it is hoped that but few claims will arise when the Revenue Officer commences his inquiry.

6. In the Hassan Range of this Division, the Ranger selected certain District-forests to be reserved as State, but the Deputy Conservator was not able to inspect them before the close of the year.

7. The settlement of the Hirikalgudda is still deferred, but I understand that the Commissioner of Ashtagram has lately sent the papers to the Revenue Survey Department.

8. A small addition of 1,474·31 acres was made to the Devaraydurga forest, but the additions to the Maddagiri forest are still unsettled. These forests are both in the Túmkúr District where the Revenue Officers had just as much as they possibly could do all the year with famine works.

In the Bangalore District, it is hoped that the Mannugudde and Makligudde will be added to the lists this year. They are near Closepet.

Demarcation.

9. The demarcation lines of all the settled State-forests were cleared, and are in good order so far. But the posts in many places have fallen down from decay, or have been pushed over by elephants. Experiments are being made to test the value of a very cheap method of preserving posts from rotting. The method is this. The posts, which are of all kinds of jungle wood, are, after being roughly seasoned by being kept a little while, smeared over with finely powdered charcoal mixed into a very thin paste with boiling linseed oil. The posts on which the experiment is being tried are still in the ground, and will be examined ere long.

10. With the exception of the Bilikal forest and Devaraydurga forest, both in Nundydroog Division, it is intended to add to the areas of *all* the State-forests in the Province. I do not therefore see any necessity for spending money on boundary marks to be put up on the present lines, and so, further than keeping the lines well cleared to full width (21 feet). I do not intend to put up any marks just now. But in Devaraydurga stone slabs were put up all round the forest, with the exception of the new addition made in March last. As stone is also plentiful near Bilikal forest, the Assistant Conservator has been directed to estimate the cost of putting up slabs round that forest, which is settled as to its outer boundaries and mapped.

11. The long continued drought again delayed any attempt to raise lines of casuarina trees as boundary marks. This plan still seems to me to be the best that can eventually be adopted. It will be a permanent and living line, and one not to be overlooked even though the trees may never attain any great size.

The total length of lines round settled forests in the three Divisions is now shewn :—

Division.	Completed.		To be completed.
	Miles.	Furlongs.	
Nagar	54	6	Nil.
Ashtagram	67	2	Nil ; the ever green-ghat forests not being included.
Nundydroog	84	1	Maddagiri Forest lines when settled. Lines round Uyamballi when settled.
Devaraydurga road (Forest)...	6	0	Additions not yet added in, approximate 1,474 acres.
Total.....	212	1	...

Nearly 15 miles of lines were cut round Mannagudde in Nundydroog Division, waiting settlement.

Survey of Forests.

12. A party of the Topographical Survey, which had worked up to the limits of the Ainur Marigudi forests, did some work in the forest itself, and then moved on to Begur forest. Here I met the Assistant Surveyor in charge. His men were all down with bad fevers, and his work much hindered by the great mortality among our

Forest Kurubars. But little could be done, and he was obliged to close his work. This was unfortunate, but Mr. Mc'Nair could not do otherwise. The map of the Bilikal forest was received. It will be most useful. Some preliminary work was also done by the same Survey in the Devaraydurga forest, but I have not yet received any communication regarding the results.

Condition of the State-forests.

13. With the exception of the Ainur Marigudi and Begur forests, all the State-forests were opened to grazing during the greater part of the year. In Killekaval, Handigundibetta and Bilikal, bamboos were allowed to be cut for the sake of the leaves as fodder for cattle, there being no grass. Many thousands were cut and sold afterwards, but at a loss, and many were, owing to the exceptional circumstances, lost.

SECOND SECTION.

Requirements of People in the matter of Wood how provided for.

14. By sales from small depôts, by issue of sold and free licenses for wood from District-forests, by free grants, and by sale of thinnings from State-forests.

THIRD SECTION.

Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules.

15. Statement given in Appendix Form No. 48.

16. In the Nagar Division 13 head men of villages were convicted of theft of wood.

FOURTH SECTION.

Improvement and Extension of Forests.

Roads and Buildings.

17. *Roads.*—In *Nagar* the Department has as yet derived no benefit from the Rs. 4,000 contributed to the Chikmagalur-Yedehalli road as it is not yet finished. The forest cart-tracks in Nagar and Ashtagram were kept up, but no new ones opened.

18. *Buildings.*—In Nagar small repairs were executed to the huts at Srigeri, Hannegiri and Sukalarahatti. A new hut at Mavinhalla in Lakvalli forest was carried almost to completion. As this will be an important watching station, smaller huts and a well will be required here, and will be put in hand this year. A depôt hut at Lakvalli depôt was almost commenced.

19. In Ashtagram Division the Baktarvalli hut was completed, and repairs executed to other huts. The Bairagadde hut in Begur forest was burnt down. A hut will be wanted at Gundri, and estimates are being now drawn up.

20. In Nundydroog Division the Bilikal and Killekaval huts are in fair order; stabling and out-houses are required. At Devaraydurga small repairs were made to the hut there.

The hut at Malur for the Plantations' Ranger was completed. An estimate is being framed for a good hut, with out-houses, &c., on a site close to three plantations; about eight miles from two more, and 18 from two others. If sanctioned, it will be used by the Officer in charge of Plantations. It is expected that, allowing for the expenditure on the hut, the saving of travelling allowances will be very perceptible. At present the Assistant Conservator has to pass over much ground between Bangalore and his plantations. This will be obviated by his being located for a season at this hut. At Maddagiri an Overseer's lodge has been made over to the Forest Department.

Protection from fire.

21. The Sakrebail forest was successfully protected from fire on the plan adopted throughout the Province ; *viz.*, a six foot cutting on either side of a strip of forest. The entire belt is then burnt through, and fire guards appointed. The Shankar forest was also protected with the following exceptions. On the 13th March, a patch measuring 220 × 110 yards or exactly five acres was burnt. On the 23rd March a patch of 40 square yards. Both fires were in that part of the forest traversed by the Srigeri-Hannegiri road. Both were put out by the forest officials. They were supposed to have originated from fire thrown down carelessly by travellers, and occurred in the day time. The Lakvalli forest measures some 35 square miles. The protection here was not altogether successful ; 31¾ square miles were protected and 3¼ burnt. The whole of the demarcation and adjoining fire lines measuring 30 miles in length were burnt over, but the inner lines of protection were not completed. Two fires which burnt three square miles in all were apparently occasioned by carelessness on part of some person (a Mr. Courpalos) shooting in the forest : the third fire was owing to a log bridge on the main road running past the forest, getting on fire at night and the flames spreading into the adjoining forest which is here all bamboos. It was put out after ¼ of a square mile had been burnt. Little damage was done, the fire being entirely confined to the dry bamboos.

The Hebbe, Lakvalli and Sakrebail teak plantations were all successfully protected. So was the Anapanakote sandal reserve. That at Alkol was set on fire from within ; enquiry led to suspicion being attached to a dismissed watcher who has been sent up since for trial. The fire ran over 25 acres of land.

22. *Ashtagram.*—In this Division the Begur forest was completed by cutting a line, 8¼ miles in length, which finished the setting off of the six compartments. The Ainur Marigudi forest was also divided into six compartments by fire lines measuring in all 75 *miles.* This work was well done by Mr. Anthony, Sub-Assistant Conservator, who lived in this forest at the Kullukere hut and elsewhere for five months.

The lines were well laid out, and very straight and were well cleared. I visited these two forests with Mr. Macpherson in February, going all over them. Mr. Macpherson and I then went on to other parts of the Division, he being in poor health at the time. Mr. Anthony was thus left to burn the fire lines, when, just after beginning the work, he was attacked by a serious illness and had to go to Mysore. The Ranger Mannar Pille took his place, and the Forester of Begur had to be entrusted with the burning of the adjoining forest of Begur.

23. The Begur forest caught fire and it spread to Ainur Marigudi. Our plan is to burn the fire lines on the outside of the forest first to guard against fires entering from the District-forests, and afterwards to burn off the inner lines. As far as can be ascertained, the Begur Forester could not have taken sufficient care to put out fires in decayed trees on the burnt lines, and fire from such smouldering points seems to have burst out again and gone through Begur, and so into Ainur Marigudi. The whole forest of Begur was more or less burnt. But more than half of Ainur Marigudi was saved by the energy and great exertions of the Ranger Mannar Pille. He and several of the coolies were severely burnt, and it is painful to report that one of the Mestris did not recover the effects of the hurts he received, but died shortly afterwards.

24. The occurrence was fully reported to the Chief Commissioner sometime back. I am persuaded that had it not been for Mr. Anthony's enforced absence, this fire would not have occurred, and the whole of these two forests would have been protected. Every precaution had been taken, and every thing provided for. The Begur Forester has been removed to a lower appointment.

25. The fire at Begur was followed the same night by fire in Kakankote plantation No. 1 ; at first the reports led me to suppose that great damage had been done, but a subsequent inspection has resulted in Mr. Macpherson reporting thus :—very broad firepaths had been cut and successfully burnt off, but a high wind from an adjacent forest carried in burning leaves from a distance. But a great portion of the plantation was saved, and trees which " had to be cut down are now growing up with great vigour. Altogether I am much pleased with the present appearance of the plantation."

26. *Nundydroog.*—The fire lines round the Nundydroog forest were burnt over, and the forest successfully protected. Killekaval and Handigundibetta were not burnt, but no special precautions were taken here. In the Bilikal forest 2 miles and 1,562 yards of new fire lines were cut and burnt, and the demarcation lines for a distance of 7½ miles burnt, and area so enclosed successfully protected. No fires occurred in the other portions which were not especially protected. In the Devaraydurga forest the lines were burnt over, and the whole forest successfully protected.

27. The form exhibiting the expenditure and area protected, &c., in all forests, is given in the Appendix, Form No. 47.

Improvement of Forests.

28. *Nagar.*—In the Lakvalli forest a staff line 4½ miles in length was cut across the breadth of the forest. This has to be widened this year to the dimensions of a fire line, and a similar line run through the length of the forest, so as to aid in protecting it from fire and to form working compartments, both these ends being kept in view.

29. In *Ashtagram* no sowing could again be done in the coupe d'ensemencement owing to the want of teak seed, none being procurable in our forests.

PLANTATIONS.

In *Nundydroog* the thinning of the Devaraydurga forest still continued, and the results arrived at will be found fully noted under "Yield of Forests."

30. The prescribed form shewing only planted area is given in Form 46. See Appendix.

The bad season of 1877 naturally injured the plantations, and as none but fairly stocked areas should be shown in the form, certain variations will be noticed. In Ashtagram, the Gurapur and Karepur sandal plantations will now be omitted: in Nundydroog the two fuel plantations of Kumalgod and Karpanhalli will also be omitted. Here the land will be shewn as fuel reserves only, and seed dibbled in yearly. But Bengamur, the outlying portion of Karpanhalli, is entered separately, it being stocked all through and growing well.

31. The prescribed form according to the Code will be found in the Appendix.

32. The season of 1877-78 was again adverse to planting operations. No extensions were made in the three teak plantations of the *Nagar Division*, at Hebbe, Sakrebail and Lakvalli. These plantations were successfully protected from fire, and improved by the cutting out, where necessary, of soft wooded trees and bamboos which were choking the teak. The total expenditure on both works was Rs. 321-6-0. The sale of the thinnings brought in Rs. 380-14-0 and so were profitable. The Deputy Conservator complains of damage done by elephants in the Lakvalli forest. In the sandalwood reserves, Alkol and Anapankatte, 1,000 seers of sandal seed were dibbled in, but the results were not very successful and were poor in Anapankatte reserve. But little of the seed germinated. The *Santwari* Eucalyptus plantation was successfully protected from fire.

33. In the *Ashtagram Division*, the several teak plantations are:—

Kakankote No. 1.—The fire that occurred here has been already mentioned in para 25. No extension was made. Elephants have been exceedingly troublesome in the Mysore District of late, and one night a large herd passed through the plantation damaging 300 young trees.

Kakankote No. 2.—Was weeded and looks fairly well. It is not far from No. 1 and suffered much from elephants.

Mastigudi No. 1.—Was weeded and pruned and is looking well.

Mastigudi No. 2.—No work was done here.

Mastigudi No. 3.—Twenty-five acres were planted up here. The deficiency of seed, and the fire protection work in Ainur Marigudi, which took up almost all the labor we could get down to the forests, prevented any more being done in the plantations.

Nayihalla Sandal Plantation.—The whole area was dibbled in with sandal seed, but as no rain fell till the end of August, very little seed germinated; and many seedlings died off in the succeeding hot weather.

Baktarvalli and Vijiyapur.—These two plantations, one in Arkalgúd and the other in Maharajdurga* Taluks, are not brought on to the lists, not being fairly stocked. Sandal was dibbled in overhalf of Baktarvalli, and over 25 acres in Vijiyapur, but the extremely unfavorable seasons again made our work almost fruitless. But at Baktarvalli the trees established in former years held out, though some of them sickened for a time; and should two good seasons follow each other, this plantation will doubtless be in a condition to be put on to the lists.

*Maharajdurga now incorporated with Manjarabad.

34. *Nundydroog Division.*—Owing to the continued drought but little could be done in any of the plantations in the Division. The rain that fell at the end of September came too late to be of use to us in extending planted areas, even had we had sufficient seedlings in our nurseries, at many of which water had failed us. Mr. Hutchins writing on the effects of the two seasons of drought says in his report on the fuel plantations.—" A year of drought necessarily interferes with planting for two years. The drought during the summer of 1876 caused a failure among that season transplants which has been estimated in a special report on the subject by you to have amounted to 80 per cent, but the mischief did not end there. The ponds and wells, on which most of the nurseries depended for their supply of water, failed, and hardly any thing could be done in the formation of nurseries during the ensuing cold weather. Thus although the following season, the past one, was unfavorable for planting, little more could have been done had it been a good one. The effect of the drought on ponds and small tanks has been very marked during the last few months; it is curious that several are now dry which contained water at this time last year, although the last monsoon was, in the aggregate, twice as heavy as that of 1876. This may be an index of less subsoil moisture. On the other hand the drought appears to have affected but slightly the thoroughly established plantings of previous years. Six or eight 15 foot trees have died in Kadgodi, and a few here and there elsewhere, but generally the inclement weather has been marked only by a suspension of growth, at least above ground, though doubtless an abnormal and forced root growth has been excited. Judging from the mortality among the Casuarina trees in the Cantonment of Bangalore, those in our plantations would have suffered more had they been older. At the same time it must be remembered that the deaths of many of the former arise from the accident of their situation. Those dead in the Cubbon Park were in shallow soil, and nearly the whole of those which have died elsewhere were on the edges of tanks whose total drying up would cause a very sudden change in the distribution of moisture at the roots. Other species in the plantations do not appear to have been particularly affected by the drought, but I cannot speak from much personal experience of their state before it occurred. Of them, at the present moment, Nerale appears to be the most promising, but its state is quite dependent on its situation and soil." * * * " The effect of the drought has extended into this, the third year. During my absence, in March and April, great damage was done to the nurseries by grass-hoppers. Their abundance this year is quite unusual and appears, like the flights of locusts, which have occurred elsewhere, to be due to abnormal seasons. In consequence of the number of pits on hand and the large percentage of failures in the planting season of 1876, the nurseries for this year were calculated to produce nearly double the usual number of young trees. More than half of this I was obliged to stock with Casuarina, there being no seed in store when I took over charge. Since the rain of the last few days and the springing up of herbage, the ravages of the grass-hoppers have been in great measure diverted from the nurseries, but nearly all the young Casuarina is already destroyed. About half at Kadgodi, Jadiganhalli and Chik Hosharadi remain, but that in the other plantations has been almost totally destroyed, and the planting of this year will be confined to Nerale and a small quantity of other species. As the young Casuarina was put out in the nursery beds and eaten down, it was replaced by fresh plants from the seed beds, so that what remains is now a good deal smaller than it ought to be, and one cannot say exactly how much of it will serve for this year's planting. It is now being manured and brought forward as much as possible, and supposing it is in great part ready, the loss from grass-hoppers will amount to about 100,000 plants, and the number of young trees fit to put out, mostly Nerale, will, I anticipate, be nearly the same. This represents a money

loss of about Rs. 300. Rs. 200 for formation of nurseries and Rs. 100 for a month's watering, of which a proportion, say Rs. 100, the value of deep digging will be of service in future years."

35. Mr. Hutchins' remarks are very just, and the number of seedlings that were raised during 1877-78 in the nurseries to be planted out in the monsoon of 1878-79, have been further reduced by the inroads of grass-hoppers (?) which damaged or destroyed large numbers of seedlings. These pests may have been small locusts, but Mr. Hutchins thinks not.

36. The want of labor owing to the general distress and the deaths caused by famine, and to the high rates which would have had to be paid, all prevented a large out-turn of work. As planted areas are allowed to be shewn on the returns only when they actually extend the planted area, I can shew none. But work was carried on where possible; and the total out-turn in all the fuel plantations was,—land pitted during the year and so prepared for planting, 172 acres, or 35,934 pits; and "improvement of plantations" shews an out-turn of failures planted up, 17,894 over nearly 93 acres in all. Fresh trees planted out in stocked land in intermediate lines in Jadiganhalli 14,545 or about 78 acres: and 18,422 pits dug in stocked land for intermediate planting in 1878—79 on nearly 80 acres in Jadiganhalli and Chik Hosharadi. Repairs to wells, formation of nurseries, and the pruning of 11,300 trees were also carried out, and 174 acres cleared of thorny scrub in Kurandhalli.

37. According to a paper which appeared in the *Indian Forester* some time back, sowing in nurseries in bamboo cylinders had proved very successful in raising Eucalypti. The Assistant Conservator at my request made some experiments, and I copy his report thereon :—

"9. In accordance with orders received in Conservator's No. 1417—13, dated 18th September 1877, as a preliminary experiment, 60 pieces of bamboo of about half an inch in section and 4″ 8″ and 1 foot long, were put down, each with a seedling in it, in September. By the middle of December half the young trees planted in this way were dead, apparently from water standing in the pipes; none of the plants were above 2″ high nor had the roots appeared yet at the bottom of the 4″ pipes."

"On the 29th January they stood as follows :—

4″ Pipes.—Out of eight alive 6 had got their roots through the bottom, one of these being Casuarina, the other five Nerale.

8″ Pipes.—2 Casuarina and 8 Nerale, none with roots through.

12″ Pipes.—3 Casuarina and 5 Nerale, no roots through.

On the 7th March there were 22 alive, of which 10 were 5″ high and looked well, 5 Casuarina and 5 Nerale, of which the roots had not yet appeared at the bottom of the pipes.

The 4″ and 8″ pipes had all got their roots through, but curiously these plants looked less well than those more confined in the longer pipes."

"After returning to this Division I found on the 23rd May that the plants alive in the bamboo pipes numbered 17, 14 Nerales varying in size from 2″ to over a foot, and 3 Casuarina averaging a foot high. The bamboos were beginning to rot, and several had fibrous roots shewing at the sides. With a few exceptions there was a small tap root shewing at the bottom of the pipes. Generally the plants in the 1 ft. pipes looked the best. The 4″ pipes contained 7 Nerale all under 5″ with large tap roots well through. The finest tree was a Casuarina 1½ foot high, but white-ants had eaten away its bamboo. The conclusion I have drawn from the above is that for ordinary bamboo 1″ in sectional diameter, the best length for the pieces is 8″; that six months is long enough for the sections to remain in the nursery, or wherever they are being watered, that water must be given sparingly, and the soil, in the pipes and below them, be as light as possible. Of the plants originally put into the bamboo pipes, 28 per cent survived, but counting from the time they were thoroughly rooted, 56 per cent. These results seem to be inferior to those given by the ordinary system of planting out in ball, but the extended trial which will be given to the system this planting season ought to be decisive. My opinion of it is that it is unfitted for putting out large eight month plants, and, as a sowing or rough reproduction expedient, too costly here, where bamboos do not grow on the spot. A plan which has always seemed to me preferable to the bamboo pipes is that of growing plants for putting out in common country tiles before the cylinder is broken."

"Cylinders made of a piece of bamboo mat are also under trial."

"Sections of bamboo ought to be 2″ in diameter and their cost is small; wide ones which alone could be of much use in the plantations cost Rs. 50 per 1,000.

Bamboo mat pots cost Rs. 20 per 1,000.

Tiles undivided cost Rs. 5 per 1,000."

38. I am at present of opinion that the plan is not likely to prove beneficial. Care in removing freely grown seedings, and care in putting them into the pits, is what is required, and if enforced the results will be good.

39. It will be well to register the amount of rain that falls at our plantations: sanction has since 1st April been accorded to my purchasing three rain gauges to be used at three different plantations.

40. As I have already said elsewhere, the Kumalgod and Karpanhalli plantations are taken off the lists, and now kept merely as fuel reserves, reproduction being aided by broadcast sowing. In Bara Hosharadi fully one-third of the planting of 1876 died off and none was added in 1877. Kurandhalli, Marsandra and Apsandra also suffered greatly, while the rains revived parts of Nelal which had been given up as hopeless. Chota Hosharadi also picked up after the rains, and Kadgodi and Jadiganhalli went through the droughts far better than had been anticipated. The small patch (15 acres) of Casuarinas at Benganur is growing vigorously.

41. *Timber Plantation at Devaraydurga.*—Here the drought injured the plantings of former years and made but little extension possible. From 4—5 acres of land were pitted; and vacancies filled up in about 10 acres using up 6,524 plants. Some little damage was done by cattle allowed into the forest to graze, and that strayed into the planted portions.

42. Summary of all plantations entered in Statement No. 46 appended :—

	Acres.		Rs.		Rs.
Year opened with a planted area of	3,504	which cost	1,02,983	per acre	29
Year's work was a planted area of	,,	,,	13,031	,,	
Year closed with a planted area of	3,594	,,	1,16,014	,,	33

FIFTH SECTION.

Actual Yield of Forests, Disposal of Timber.

43. The effects of the famine told on the Department by reducing the demand for wood. At the Lakvalli sales in the Nagar Division none but a few local buyers appeared. The demand was so small and the bidding so low that the sale was closed. The demand for carts for carrying grain, the great distress in the Bellary and Lingasagar and Raichore Districts, and the fact of men with any money speculating in grain, all told heavily on our sales in Nagar and throughout the Province generally. As in many places, ryots dismantled their houses and sold the materials, we sold less wood than usual at our depôts.

44. Much wood was collected in Nagar off lands taken up at the settlement of taluks. Much of this wood was small.

The selling rates were lower than in 1877-78, being but 12 annas and 8 annas for teak in Nagar and Ashtagram, and for junglewood 5 annas and 7 annas respectively.

45. The failure of a contractor and the great mortality among the Kurubars in the Ashtagram Division, reduced the out-turn of work in the collection of timber here.

46. *Devaraydurga Forest.*—The improvement thinnings of this forest yielded a quantity of firewood which was carted to the Biligumba depôt and there sold. The Department commenced to supply the Tumkúr Jail and Orphanage with fuel, and also supplied Relief Kitchens in the vicinity. The demand for bamboos was smaller than was anticipated, and the famine fully accounts for this. The sums offered for minor forest produce were again low, and were refused. The forest is now beginning to yield a certain income and this will improve, and ere long I trust that every rupee spent on its conservation and improvement will have been repaid, and a steady income may be looked for. The following statement shows the credit and debit of the forest from the time it was made over to the Department. As the forest has been demarcated, and block lines and inspection paths are all cut, up-keep is all that is required. About 2½ tons of sandalwood were sent from the forest to the Koti at Bangalore, and the growth of young sandal in parts of the forest is very satisfactory.

Statement of the Total Expenditure and Receipts from 1868 to 31st March 1878.

Expenditure.		Receipts.	
From 1868 up to 31st March 1876 including Rs. 600 for compensation	5,090	From 1868 up to 31st March 1876.	2,000
For 1876—77—		For 1876—77 including Rs. 130 value of bamboos used by the Department...	928
On forest works including compensation ...	2,431	For 1877—78.	3,345
Watching	432		
Ranger ½ pay	200		
For 1877—78—			
On forest works	2,119		
Watching...	432		
Ranger ½ pay	200		
Depôt Mutsaddi	120		
Cost of scales and weights purchased for the Dept.	256		
Total.....	11,280	Total Receipts	6,273

47. Altogether the conservation of this forest has proved, I think, satisfactory. Though it is highly improbable that wood fit for *timber* will ever be grown to any appreciable extent among the hilly tracts in the maidan or plain taluks of Mysore, I would urge the conservation of as many of these hill ranges as possible. They are the sources of numerous small streams which feed rivers, and they will, if cared for, yield an enormous quantity of small wood, of fuel and eventually of other minor forest products which will add to the comfort and well being of the Province generally. They have been too much neglected, but can with care be brought back to a satisfactory condition, and the Government cannot spend money better than enforcing the conservation and regulating the cutting and working of many of these forests. The Department now holds of such forests, Killekaval, Devaraydurga, Nundydroog, Maddagiri and Handigundibetta, all in the Nundydroog Division and near roads and villages. It has enforced partial conservation in, and will, I trust, ere long, be in full possession of Manneguddа and Makligudda, also in the Nundydroog Division and easily accessible. It has applied for a large tract of forest among the Hirikalgudda hills in North Ashtagram and partly in South-East Nagar. The Bilikal forest in Kankanhalli, on the list of State-forests, is also amongst hills, but is farther away from any important centre. All these forests in the Nundydroog Division have been thrown back by having been opened to grazing during the famine, and by the permission accorded to the cutting of bamboos to be stripped of their leaves as fodder. But this was done for the general good : and a succession of good years will, if aided by strict conservation, go a long way to restoring the forests to a thoroughly useful condition.

48. The Department has during the year worked 12 depôts in all, Benkipur Sorab, Chikmagalur, Antarsante, Húnsúr, Hanagod, Siralkoppa, Nyamti, Shikarpur, Lakvalli, Shimoga, Mysore. The depôt at Hassan has not yet been opened.

49. The sales at the three depôts of Siralkoppa, Nyamti and Shikarpur brou[ght] in Rs. 1,254-0-0. The wood was brought in from land now being made over to [the] Department, from land occupied after settlement, and from District-forests. But t[he] men employed in the work were men on the lists of the Forest Department and emplo[yed] ed partly in supplying these depôts, and in some cases on purely departmental work I cannot therefore apportion their pay so as to give the actual sum to be charged t[o] District depôts. I merely mention the sum received by sale of wood at three depôts and the sum spent on the depôt establishments which was Rs. 576. I cannot mo[re] accurately apportion the figures, and giving this explanation with reference to the [Gov]ernment of India orders in its Review of my Report for 1876-77 (para 8, clause I), r[e]marks that as the Forest Department is charged with *all* expenditure, I have entered all cha[rges] and receipts in its books, and entered it all as "State-forests." The Revenue D[epart]ment did not spend a rupee on the work, nor on the conservation of the ju[ngle] concerned ; and part of the wood was brought off lands not "District-forest."

50. The depôts at Antarsante, Húnsúr, Hanagod were stocked either from St[ate] forests or from forest within the 6′ foot line referred to in para 5 of this report. [The] whole of these forests were conserved by the Department, will ere long be in the [full] as wood was brought in indifferently from State and other fore

through the instrumentality of Rangers and Foresters in charge of State-forests, I have treated the whole transaction as one of State-forest. This course seems to me to be fair and just, and as it would be practically impossible to apportion the charges for felling, and to keep apart in the depôts wood brought in from within and without the present State-forests' line, I have been in a manner compelled to lump the transactions. The old depôts are purely Forest Department depôts stocked from State-forests.

51. In the appendix will be found the various statements shewing the fellings, and sales of timber and wood of all kinds, and of sandalwood, and a comparative statement of the sandalwood collections and sales for the past 5 years. In accordance with orders the statements shewing the results of last year's work have all been rendered in the forms laid down in the Forest Code, though the monthly returns of 1877—78 were in the old forms. The Code forms were not fully introduced till the 1st April 1878, consequently alterations and adaptations were rendered necessary.

52. *Minor Forest Products.*—Everywhere the yield was poor; and the offer low. In Ashtagram the collection of some of the products was made departmentally as an experiment. The collections have yet to be sold. If the profits should appear to be more than can be as a rule obtained by farming out these products, the experiment will be made a second year, and if successful this method of collection and sale will be finally adopted.

53. *Licenses for Wood and Bamboos.*—Rupees 837 were realized during the year by sale of licenses for removal of wood and bamboos by purchasers from District-forests.

54. Free grant of wood and bamboos.

The following statement shews these—

Forest Division.	Quantity.		Value.		
	Wood.	Bamboos.	Rs.	As.	P.
Nagar	323½ cart loads 988 poles.	22,556 ...	1,515	14	3
Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	...
Nundydroog	72½ cart loads	55 cart loads	155	0	0
			1,670	14	3

The quantity of wood and bamboos and the value thereof was greater than in the preceding year. A quantity of wood was granted for the use of the officials appointed to the new Taluk of Múdgere, Kadur District. The grant was made under supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, and the quantity granted has not yet been communicated.

GENERAL REMARKS.

HEAD I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

55. These are now summarized :—

Realizations	4,58,588	
Deduct—		
Amount realized on account of previous years ..	14,918	
Balance ..	4,43,670	
Add—		
Outstandings at close of year	45,235	
		4,88,905
Value of year's transactions		4,88,9[illegible]

Disbursements	1,98,923		
Deduct—			
On account of transactions of former years ..	488		
Balance..	1,98,435		
Add—			
Due for transactions during the year, but not disbursed	609		
	1,99,044		
Value of year's transactions		4,88,905	
Cost of year's transactions		1,99,044	
Balance..		2,89,861	
Deduct—			
Difference between value of stock at commencement and close of year		85,286	
Net Results of year..		2,04,575	

The cash surplus being Rs. 2,59,665 or Rs. 16,665 over originally estimated surplus.

56. The deduction from stock will seem heavy. Having regard to my paras 48—50 reporting on the so called District depôts, I have now added into *value of stock at commencement of* 1877—78, the Rs. 25,000 mentioned in para 86 of my Report for 1876—77 as value of wood at these depôts. As the depôts are now fewer in number, and the year has been also exceptionally bad, stock and stock value have decreased. Hence the large deduction in the summary.

57. On timber operations of all kinds (excluding sandalwood) the realizations were Rs. 34,757 against an expenditure of Rs. 15,103.

HEAD II—GENERAL.

58. The "Groves, Avenues and Nurseries'" returns will be found in the appendix. There were on the 31st March last 8,20,226 trees distributed over 16,645 topes in 12,296 villages. Out of 3,963 miles of road in the Province 3,732 miles are planted at distances varying from 12 to 60 feet.

59. *Exotics.*—With the exception of the *Pinus Longifolia* (in the fuel plantations nurseries) which are dying off, no casualties have occurred among the other exotic trees in the plantations. Considering the trying seasons they have gone through, they have done well. No seeds were sent to the Forest Department during the year for experiment.

60. On the 29th October 1877, I submitted a detailed report on the exotics in the plantations. The Government of India directed that a similar report should be rec ed in the annual reports. Between October and April the trees lived, with the ex tions reported in the preceding paragraph, but did not make any striking growth. nothing of interest has occurred, I now enter my report of October last as an app for record, and will submit another next October. That is the best month for inspections and reports in Mysore. The planting work is over, the rains are ov trees that sickened during the hot weather of April and May have recovered selves, and actual results can then be best seen and written upon. The plantat all east of Bangalore and lie at a general altitude of 2,900 feet above the se following heights were taken with an aneroid :—

Kadgodi hut	2,880
Marsandra hut	2,885
Marsandra West and near the Railway	2,975
Kurandhalli hut	2,915
Appasandra hut	2,980
Jadiganhalli hut	2,955
Nelal old hut	2,915
Dod Hosharadi hut	2,830
.. ..	2,825

61. Mr. Cameron, the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh, has, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, sent me the following memorandum regarding the eucalyptus seeds sent him for trial in the Lal-Bagh. See appendix.

62. *Wild Elephants.*—These animals have been very troublesome and dangerous in the Ashtagram Division. Mr. Macpherson writes of them thus. "Two of the rogue elephants, for whose destruction the Chief Commissioner offered rewards of Rs. 100, have been destroyed."

"The third, the Makna, is still at large and is much dreaded by the Forest peons and Kurubars, being a cunning and wicked brute."

"Besides these there are several other rogue elephants about; though they have not yet done any thing beyond chasing people on the road, still they are pretty sure to kill some body before long."

"As these animals are perfectly useless, I would ask that permission be given me to destroy them." That they damage our plantations I have already reported, and the Deputy Conservator in Nagar also complains of the damage caused by these brutes.

63. *Elephants for use of Officers.*—The Deputy Conservator, Nagar Division, states that had he been provided with elephants he could have moved about his forests more easily, and perhaps put out a fire quicker than was possible without them on one occasion. Mr. Macpherson also thinks that work would be facilitated. These statements are certainly right to a certain extent, and the matter may perhaps be referred for orders at a future date. There are however many objections to keeping elephants, and as far as I can judge, the circumstances which make them perhaps almost indispensable in Burmah or the Central Provinces, do not exist in Mysore. As regards the Ashtagram Division, no officer could be better acquainted with his forests or move about with more energy through them than Mr. Macpherson. The manner too in which the lines cut for the double purpose of fire protection and compartments open up the forests, renders them very accessible. In this respect Nagar is far behind Ashtagram.

64. *Mortality and Sickness among Kurubars.*—On this subject Mr. Macpherson writes thus "Our Forest Kurubars have been almost decimated by small-pox and cholera, and most of those that have not succumbed to these diseases have left the forests. To give an example of the mortality amongst these men, one hadi in the Kakankote forest containing ten men lost eight, and many others have suffered in almost as great a proportion. Their loss is a most serious matter, and will interfere considerably with our forest works." This mortality and sickness is indeed a most serious matter to us. Against cholera I do not know what we can do, but with regard to small-pox, Mr. Macpherson will, by offering rewards and by other means, try to get the Kurubars to submit to vaccination. The District Vaccinator might perhaps be directed to accompany the Forest Officer on occasions. Attempts were made to get [illegible]'s services last year, but they were not just then available. The Ranger Mannar Pille [illegible] an encouragement to the Kurubars got himself revaccinated; not long after he was [illegible]ttacked by small-pox, but made a very satisfactory recovery, and this had some effect [illegible] the Kurubars.

65. In the Nagar Division the time and energies of the Deputy Conservator [illegible]e taken up to a great extent in collecting and holding sales of wood taken off land [illegible]pied under the new settlement; 85 sales in all were held bringing in Rs. 11,000 [illegible] odd. He was compelled to hold them having no Assistant, but fire protection and [illegible]r important works suffered. I cannot but think that more might have been [illegible], but there is much to be said in excuse of the failure in such work. The Nagar [illegible]rdinate staff is not good, and it has especially suffered for want of good and [illegible]getic Rangers. One man has been called upon to take his pension, and an im[illegible]vement will, it is hoped, be so far effected by a better man being appointed in lieu. [illegible]t the work now demanded, the great exposure to which Rangers and Foresters are [illegible]bjected, the uncomfortable and unhealthy life they have to lead, and the comparat[illegible]ely low rates of pay make it hard to get good men for the posts.

66. *Health of the Establishment.*—During the past year the health [illegible] [illegible]rally, especially [illegible] [illegible]grap[illegible]

notice in this Report. Constant interruptions to work was the result. Officers also suffered more than usual.

67. Mr. Hutchins rejoined from on medical leave to England on the 3rd August 1877. Mr. Jellicoe returned to the Province from deputation to the Forest Survey Department on the 4th January 1878. Mr. Hicks was transferred to the Central Provinces on the 26th April 1878.

68. Mr. H. B. Anthony, a Sub-Assistant Conservator, appointed to the Province by the Government of India, joined on the 4th September 1877, and was posted to Ashtagram Division, where he did very good work in the Ainur Marigudi forest. He has shewn himself a hardworking and good officer.

68. The services of Mr. Ludlow were transferred to the Famine Department on the 4th August 1877.

70. In my own Office the Accountant C. Krishna Rao was transferred to Acting Head Accountant of the Nundydroog Division Commissioner's Office on the 10th January. His place was taken by the Deputy Writer D. Shama Rao, who was on the 9th February appointed Acting Amildar of Dodballapur Taluk; and the Accountant's place filled by C. Narayansamaiengar. These changes were productive of but little inconvenience as the last named man has shewn himself most intelligent and pains-taking, and got into the work almost at once. He has rendered me much help and every satisfaction. Some transfers took place among the junior clerks. I am able to report well of all the men in the Office, and of Mr. S. Chambers, the Manager.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

APPENDIX I.

I have the honor to submit a report on the number and condition of the Exotics in the Nundydroog Division Fuel Plantations. This report includes under the term "Exotics," one species which is not indigenous to this part of the Province though it is abundant in Coorg and Western Mysore, and that is Nandi, *Lagerstræmia Microcarpa*.

2. The various Australian trees referred to, the Eucalypti, Acacia Melanoxylon and Wattle or Acacia Dealbata, have received no special care. Our object was to see whether or not they would thrive in the fuel plantations under the same treatment as other trees common to Eastern Mysore. They were therefore raised with others in nurseries, and put out into pits at the same time and there received no watering nor any more attention than did the indigenous trees.

3. The *Carob* (Ceratonia Siliqua) was taken great care of. At this date there are but 54 living plants, of these 30 are not more than two inches above ground, 20 but six inches ; while 4 specimens have attained the height of respectively 2, 6, 6 and 10 feet. The first died down during the late droughts to 2 feet, but is now putting forth strong shoots and making good growth. All four are about 18 months' older than the smaller ones, which will, it is hoped, commence growing now.

4. There are 7 *Mahogany* trees, four of them being now 8 feet in height. These were raised from seed sown on the 7th June 1875. A quantity of seed which had been sown in prepared nursery beds had not germinated. Twenty-five selected seeds were then soaked in camphor water (one oz of camphor to a quart of water) for two hours, and sown in pots. Of these 25 seeds, 14 germinated on the 9th day: on the 10th day 8: and on the 12th day 2. On the 10th July 2 died ; and on the 4th August another died : the largest living plant being then 4½ inches high. On the 16th September 1875 one was sent to the Lal-Bagh, and between that date and 1st October 1875 three more died. Four of the seven remaining trees were put out in October 1875 in large pits : and the other three put out in February 1876. All seven are still alive: 1 being 5 feet, 2 being 6 feet, and 4 being 8 feet in height and all look well.

5. Since writing my Report for 1876—77 three *Red Saunders* seedlings have made their appearance in the nursery beds from long dormant seed (see para 68 of Forest Report for 1875—76). They are prostrate, but look fresh and healthy.

6. I regret to state that we have now but four *Sal* seedlings left. They have been carefully tended but with poor success.

7. There are 1,078 *Pinus longifolia* seedlings all small, in the nurseries.

8. There are 118 Nandi seedlings and small trees, the tallest being 5 feet in height and the smallest 2 feet, all looking well.

9. There are 194 *wattle* trees (Australian): not counting the suckers thrown up. The tallest of these trees is 18 feet in height, and bulky in proportion. These wattles are 7 years' old, many have thrown up suckers, and the parent trees flower and seed freely, but the number of suckers and the growth of the trees is small compared with the luxuriant growth of the same trees on the Nilgiris. The tree yields good fuel, and seems to have established itself.

10. There are 790 *Eucalyptus robusta* : 74 *Eucalyptus globulus* and 1 *Eucalyptus virgata* (?). The older of these trees are in their fifth year, the younger in their fourth year. Of the *Robusta*, the tallest specimen is 35 feet in height, 2 measure 25 feet ; 2 measure 18, and 19 measure 15 feet. The remainder are below that and some 300 of them are but 3 feet and under. Of the *Globulus* one is 40 feet, one measures 35 feet : one measures 30 feet and of the remainder two are 2 feet, and the others between that and 21 feet. The solitary Virgata is 30 feet. I have called this Virgata, it being identical in appearance with two Eucalypti so called which used to stand near the old monkey house in the Lal-Bagh. These trees were cut down two or three years ago, when the improvements were carried out in the gardens. The tallest Eucalypti owe their rapid growth as compared with the others to their being near watercourses, or in richer land. Those in land with too much water lying on it have not done well. The tree seems with us to thrive best in a good loam with a liberal supply of running water not far off. It is perhaps early to pronounce on them yet, especially as they have had to go through two abnormally dry seasons. Of the three kinds, (R. G. and V.) 209 are 6 feet and upwards, and the larger specimens have flowered. If once well established, they would sell well as poles if nothing else.

11. There are 26 *acacia melanoxylon*, the tallest of which is 10 feet : 3 measure 8 feet, 4 measure 5 feet and the rest are under that. They do not promise well.

12. There are other exotics in the Devaraydurga Plantations and a further report will be submitted on them after inspection. The state of the Eucalypti near Santawari in the Nagar Division was reported in my Annual Report for 1873—74. They will be again reported on hereafter. This report treats only of the exotics in the fuel plantations near Bangalore and is compiled from Mr. Hutchin's inspection report made in the current month

ABSTRACT.

Carob-eratonia Scliqua ...	...	...	...	...	No.	54
Mahogany-Swietenia Mahogany				...	,,	7
Red Saunders (Pterocarpus Santalinus)				...	,,	3
Sal(Shorea robusta)				...	,,	4
Wattle (Acacia dealbata)				...	,,	194
Gum Trees	Eucalyptus	Robusta	...	...	,,	790
	,,	Globulus	...	...	,,	74
	,,	Virgata	...	...	,,	1
Australian Blackwood-Acacia Melanoxylon			...	...	,,	26
				Total...		1,153

29*th October* 1877.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests,
Mysore and Coorg.

APPENDIX II.

Under instructions received (through the Local Government) from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, I have the honor to submit a brief memorandum, for insertion in your Annual Report, of the results obtained in raising the following *Eucalyptus* seedlings from the seeds presented for experimental cultivation in Mysore

1 Eucalyptus Saligna
2 Do hemiphlora (white box.)
Do do Var (Dark box.)

	Quantity of seed sown.	Date of sowing.	No. of seedlings raised.
1	½ an ounce.	12th July 1877.	226
2	2 Small packets.	6th August 1877.	128

The reason why I have given an aggregate number of plants raised, of the two varieties of *Eucalyptus hemiphlora*, is because they were unfortunately mixed when being potted, and I am unable to distinguish the one variety from the other in their present stage. Although scarcely a month elapsed between the sowings, there is still a great difference in the size of the seedlings, those of *Eucalyptus saligna* being much the largest. They average 1½ feet in height while the seedlings of *Eucalyptus hemiphlora* only average 6 inches. The Eucalyptus seed being very minute, germinates better, I find, when it is sown on finely sifted soil in shallow pans that can be moved away from the direct influence of sun light or *vice versa*. The latter agency tends to cake surface soils which are frequently watered, and the minute seeds thus get imprisoned until their vitality is gone.

4*th February* 1878.

J. CAMERON,
Superintendent, Government Gardens.

Nagar	Lakvalli										...	...	...	* Cannot be given as the forests are not surveyed.
	Tegurgudda	20	...								...	...	...	
	Ubrani	10	...								...	...	...	
	Basankote	8	...								...	...	...	
	Shankargudda	9	...								...	...	...	
	Sakrebail	10	...								...	...	...	
	Choranyedhalli	...	...	...						...ed	...	...	...	
	Masrur													
	Ambligolla	16	...	..	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...		Under partial revision.
	Kumsi													
	Chordi													
	Tallegadde	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...		Do
Ashtagram ...	Ainur Marigudi	30	...	...	..	...	...	30	...	...	...	..		
	Begur	37	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	..	...	...		
	Kakankote...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...		
	Viranhoshalli													
	Metikuppe	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...		
	Hunsekuppe													
	Bandipur	15	...	...	..	...	...	15	...	...	...	...		
	Berambadi	31	...	...	..	...	...	31	...	...	...	...		
	Kabbinale...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...		
	Kagineri	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...		Evergreen.
	Pagimalle...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...		
	Sundekumri	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...		
Nundydroog ...	Devaraydurga	18	...	2	195	†2	...	18	195	...	...	Chief Commr.'s Proceedings No. 1275—R. F. 217, dated 15th March 1877, and No. 3689—554-556, dated 21st February 1878.		† Deducted as an allowance for error in the extent now entered, the Survey Map not being in.
	Bilikal	55	...	...	...	7	269	‡47	371	...	...			‡ Survey Map having been received, actual area is given.
	Maddagiri and Kandal	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...			
	Killekaval	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...			
	Handigundibetta	14	160	...	...	...	...	14	160	...	...			
	Uyamballi													
	Arkavati	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...			
	Devarbetta...													
	Nundydroog	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...			
	Total... ...	449	160	2	195	9	269	442	86	...	...	...		

Form No. 46.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Area of Plantations, 1877—78.

Division.	Name of Plantation.	On 1st April 1877.		During 1877—78.		On 31st March 1878.		Remarks.
		Area, Acres.	Total Cost.	Area added.	Cost.	Total Area.	Total Cost.	
Nundydroog	Kurandahalli	308	6,152 0 0	...	1,172 0 0	308	7,324 0 0	
	Kumbarhalli	350	11,115 0 0	...	1,373 0 0	350	12,488 0 0	
	Maddagiri	63	1,869 0 0	...	79 0 0	63	1,948 0 0	
	Jadiganhalli	276	7,684 0 0	...	1,311 0 0	276	8,995 0 0	
	Chota and Bara Hosharadi ...	450	16,558 0 0	..	1,170 0 0	450	17,728 0 0	
	Nellal	343	10,967 0 0	...	1,015 0 0	343	11,982 0 0	
	Kadgodi	338	10,839 0 0	...	850 0 0	338	11,689 0 0	
	Marsandra	384	9,120 0 0	...	930 0 0	384	10,050 0 0	
	Appasandra	321	8,395 0 0	...	682 0 0	321	9,077 0 0	
	Bengnur	...	... ...	...	95 0 0	...	95 0 0	
	Total.....	2,833	82,699 0 0	...	8,677 0 0	2,833	91,376 0 0	
Ashtagram	Kakankote	93	6,874 0 0	...	1,330 0 0	93	8,204 0 0	
	Mastigudi	111	3,957 0 0	...	1,677 0 0	111	5,634 0 0	
	Nayihalla	96	1,310 0 0	...	883 0 0	96	2,193 0 0	
	Total.....	300	[illegible]		[illegible] 0 0	300	16,031 0 0	
Nagar	Alkol Sandal Reserve	71	[illegible]		[illegible] 0	71	970 0 0	
	Anapankatte Sandal Reserve ...	237	[illegible]		[illegible]	237	1,233 0 0	
	Sakrebail Teak Plantation ...	30	[illegible]		[illegible]	30	3,013 0 0	
	Lakvalli do do ...	20	[illegible]		[illegible]	20	1,181 0 0	
	Hebbe do do	9	[illegible]		[illegible]	9	1,124 0 0	
	Santaveri [illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	4	1,086 0 0	

m No. 49.

Form No. 47.—MYSORE PJ

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during the dry season of 1877—78.

Division.	Forest Tracts.	Up to 31st March 1877.		During dry season ending 30th April 1878.				Total Cost up to 30th April 1878.		Year when Protection commenced.	Remarks.
		Area actually protected.	Total Cost.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.	Amount expended.				
		Square Mile.		Square Mile.	Sq. Mile.	Sq. Mile.					
Nagar	Lakvalli	26	285 0 0	35	* 3	32	*a* 206 0 0	591	0 0	1876—77	(*a*.) Excludes Rs. 230 spent on Lakvalli, Santaveri, Hebbe, Sakrebail Teak Plantations and Anapankatte Sandal Reserve.
	Sakrebail	10	395 0 0	10	...	10	90 0 0	485	0 0	1874—75	
	Shankar	9	349 0 0	9	...	9	141 0 0	490	0 0	1875—76	
Aahtagram	Begur	25	3,790 0 0	37	37	...	1,984 0 0	5,774	0 0	1876	(*b*.) Excludes Rs. 267 spent for fire protection purposes in several plantations.
	Aimur Marigudi. ...	...	908 0 0	30	15	15	*b* 2,891 0 0	3,799	0 0	Do	
Nundydroog	Nundydroog ...	† 7	... ...	7	...	7	50 0 0				
	Bilikal	† 14	1,060 0 0	3	...	3	43 0 0	1,173	0 0	Do	
	Devaraydurga ...	16	‡	16	...	16	... ...	...	... ...		
	Total.....	107	6,807 0 0	147	55	92	5,505 0 0	12,312	0 0		

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10*th August* 1878.

* Actually 3¾ miles. † Fractions discarded according to orders.
‡ The clearing of demarcation and block lines and inspection paths was sufficient. No fire lines cut, hence no charge under that head.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

Form No 48

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1877—78

Forest Division	Civil District	Injury to forest by fire.		Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood.		Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.		Other Offences		Total.				Remarks.
										Prosecutions.		Convictions.		
		Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Ca es.	Persons	
Nagar	Shimoga	...	...	90	218	...	...	69	88	159	304	131	217	
	Kadur	...	...	29	58	...		7	14	36	72	29	54	
	Chitaldroog	...	...	21	88	...	...	9	58	30	146	30	146	
Ashtagram	Mysore	...	...	10	15	1	2	5	32	16	49	16	49	
	Hassan	...	...	7	7	...	...	5	5	12	12	11	11	
Nundydroog	Bangalore	...	...	55	127	1	5		...	56	132	45	99	
	Kolar	...	...	22	46	...	...	...	...	22	46	22	45	
	Tumkúr	1	2	36	115	7	14		...	44	131	42	127	
	Total	1	2	270	674	9	21	95	195	375	892	326	748	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG.
Bangalore, 10th August 1878

G. J VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg

Form No 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Annual Summary of Revenue of the different Divisions during the year 1877—78.

Budget Heads.	Nagar Division.		Ashtagram Division.		Nundydroog Division.		Total.	Remarks.
	By Forest Department.	By Revenue Department.	By Forest Department.	By Revenue Department.	By Forest Department.	By Revenue Department.		
I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency—								
(a) Timber	20,711 5 9	... ...	7,433 1 10	... ...	8 4 0	... ...	28,152 11 7	
(b) Firewood	... ...	... ...	29 13 0	... ...	2,845 4 0	... ...	2,875 1 0	
(c) Bamboos	716 9 3	... ...	1,877 10 0	... ...	76 8 0	... ...	2,670 11 3	
(d) Sandalwood	87,644 0 11	... ...	2,65,007 15 0	... ...	22,963 6 4	... ...	3,75,615 6 3	
(e) Grass and other produce	... ...	... ...	46 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	46 4 0	
II. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers—								
(a) Timber	866 6 3	683 3 0	558 7 0	10 0 0	24 5 0	95 4 0	2,237 9 3	
(b) Firewood	... ...	81 4 6	4 5 0	177 3 11	13 2 0	59 9 2	335 8 7	
(c) Bamboos	373 2 0	710 14 3	126 13 6	610 4 0	390 8 4	148 15 0	2,390 9 1	
(d) Grazing and fodders	.. ..	544 9 5	156 0 0	... ...	229 0 0	... ...	929 9 5	
(e) Other minor produce	10 0 0	15,994 7 2	... ...	14,245 15 10	884 15 0	7,050 8 10	38,185 14 10	
III. Confiscated, drift and waif wood	850 3 7	624 10 3	162 9 6	... ...	5 0 0	50 6 0	1,692 13 4	
IV. Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—								
(a) Duty on Foreign Timber	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...	... ...	
(b) Revenue from shared and private Forests ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
V. Miscellaneous—								
(a) Fines and Forfeitures	81 15 0	21 12 0	275 8 0	119 3 0	7 8 0	164 15 3	670 13 3	
(b) Refunds	303 0 6	... ...	200 1 0	... ...	206 11 1	. ...	709 12 7	
(c) Other Sources	366 1 6	2 8 0	146 2 2	3 8 0	223 1 3	1,333 7 0	2.074 11 11	
Total.....	1,11,922 12 9	18,663 4 7	2,76,024 10 0	15,196 2 9	27,877 9 0	8,903 1 3	4.58,587 8 4	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 25th July 1878.

Verified.
H. HUDSON,
Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 49 (*Continued.*)

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Annual Summary of Expenditure of the different Divisions during 1877—78.

A. Conservancy and Works.

	Budget Heads.	Nagar.	Ashtagram.	Nundydroog.	Total.	Remarks.
I.	Timber and other produce removed by Government—					
	(*a*) Timber	8,447 0 5	4,215 12 7	... ...	12,662 13 0	
	(*b*) Firewood and Charcoal	... ...	... ...	953 7 6	953 7 6	
	(*c*) Bamboos	488 3 9	998 5 4	... 9 5	1,487 2 6	
	(*d*) Sandalwood	13,165 1 6	21,442 2 11	2,894 6 4	37,501 10 9	
	(*e*) Grass and other minor produce	... ...	373 14 9	... ...	373 14 9	
II.	Timber and other produce removed by consumers, &c.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
III.	Confiscated, drift and waif wood	3 0 11	... ...	... .	3 0 11	
IV.	Rent from Forests not managed by Government—					
	(*a*) Duty on Foreign timber, &c.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	(*b*) Revenue from shared and private Forests	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
V.	Rent of leased Forests managed by Government	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
VI.	Live and dead stock—					
	(*a*) Purchase of cattle	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...	
	(*b*) Feed and keep of cattle	91 4 2	838 3 6	59 11 0	59 11 0	
	(*c*) Plant, tools and instruments	... ...	14 8 0	280 9 2	1,210 0 10	
VII.	Communication and Buildings—					
	(*a*) Roads and Bridges	324 3 4	1,071 2 6	* 500 0 0	514 8 0	* Contribution towards the construction of a new road from Maddagiri to Maddagiri State Forests by book transfer.
	(*b*) Buildings	... ...	... ...	95 13 8	1,491 3 6	
	(*c*) Other works	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
VIII.	Demarcation, improvement, &c., of Forests—					
	(*a*) Demarcation	140 9 10	454 10 0	1,255 5 10	1,850 9 8	
	(*b*) Compensation for land and rights	... ...	... ...	23 8 0	23 8 0	
	(*c*) Surveys and working plans	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	(*d*) Plantation	230 2 8	6,234 13 2	10,360 10 10	16,825 10 8	
	(*e*) Protection from fire	767 12 0	5,141 10 1	93 5 0	6,002 11 1	
	(*f*) Other works	... .	... ...	... .	... ...	
IX.	Miscellaneous—					
	(*a*) Refunds	†27 8 0	... .	†10 0 0	37 8 0	† Refunds of Forest Revenue as communicated in Deputy Accountant General's docket No. 2163, dated 16th July 1878.
	(*b*) Law charges	162 7 3	... ...	... .	162 7 3	
	(*c*) Other charges	0 4	... .	20 0 0	52 10 4	
		32 1				
	Total.....	23,880	40,785 2 10	16,547 6 9	81,212 9 9	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 25th July 1878.

Verified.
H. HUDSON,
Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 49 (*Concluded*).

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Annual Summary of Expenditure of the different Divisions during 1877—78.

B. Establishment.

	Budget Heads.	Direction.	Nagar Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Nundydroog Division.	Total.	Remarks.
I.	Salaries—						
	(*a*) Conservator	12,000 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12,000 0 0	
	(*b*) Superior Officers	... ...	9,550 0 0	13,880 0 0	11,081 5 9	34,511 5 9	
	(*c*) Subordinate, Forest and Depôt Establishments ...	... ...	16,345 9 7	16,647 7 9	9,198 9 4	42,191 10 8	
	(*d*) Office Establishment	4,543 10 10	3,156 1 0	3,154 5 8	3,091 9 2	13,945 10 8	
	(*e*) Deputation and special allowances	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
II.	Travelling allowances—						
	(*a*) Conservator	841 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	841 0 0	
	(*b*) Superior Officers	... ...	1,670 0 0	3,218 15 0	3,633 6 0	8,522 5 0	
	(*c*) Subordinate, Forest and Depôt Establishments	... ...	179 4 5	968 4 8	723 2 7	1,870 11 8	
	(*d*) Office Establishment	220 8 6	193 4 5	108 1 2	254 11 9	776 9 10	
III.	Contingencies—						
	(*a*) Stationery	6 8 0	249 14 8	133 9 2	57 5 5	447 5 3	
	(*b*) Carriage of tents and records	258 7 10	335 5 3	145 1 6	191 8 1	930 6 8	
	(*c*) Pay of Police Guards	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	(*d*) Sundries	420 4 7	166 11 3	474 11 4	588 4 9	1,649 15 11	
	(*e*) Official Postage	8 0 0	13 0 0	... ...	2 0 0	23 0 0	
	Total B., Establishment.....	18,298 7 9	31,859 2 7	38,730 8 3	28,821 14 10	1,17,710 1 5	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 25th July 1878.

Verified.

H. HUDSON,
Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 50.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Account Current for the year 1877—78.

Dr. *Cr.*

To Cash Balance on 1st April 1877...	...	...	...	...	...	7,052	11	7	By Expenditure under A—							
Revenue received in cash—									Nagar	...	...	23,880	0	2		
Nagar	...	..	1,25,518	14	11				Ashtagram	...	...	40,785	2	10		
Ashtagram ...	...	...	2,91,117	2	9				Nundydroog	...	...	16,547	6	9	81,212	9	9
Nundydroog ...	...	...	36,780	10	3	4,53,416	11	11	„ Expenditure under B—							
„ Adjusted by Book Transfer—									Direction	...	...	18,298	7	9		
Public Works Department	..	...	4,4 02	9	2				Nagar	...	...	31,559	2	7		
Jail	...	...	491	9	7				Ashtagram	...	...	38,730	8	3		
District Fund .	...	...	276	9	8	5,170	12	5	Nundydroog	...	...	28,821	14	10	1,17,710	1	5
„ Remittances from State Treasuries	...	...	...	...	...	1,99.319	10	1	Objectionable items not included in Expenditure			...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittances by transfer from other Departments									Revenue Remittances to State Treasuries			...	...	...	4,53,416	11	11
Civil Department ...	..	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	„ Adjusted by Book Transfer			...	...	...	5,170	12	5
„ Contribution to Funds—									Advances recoverable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncovenanted S. F. P. Fund	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	„ Deposits repaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Refunds to the Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	308	9	0
„ Advances recoverable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cash Balance on 31st March 1878	...	...	...	...	...	7,641	1	6
„ Deposits		...	...	...	..	...	..	...									
„ Cash recoveries of Service Payments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
„ Refunds		...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Total.....						6,65,459	14	0	Total... ..						6,65,459	14	0

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 31st July 1878.

Verified.
H HUDSON.
Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 51.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Annual Statement of Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1877—78.

Division.	Department Debtor.			Department Creditor.			Balance due.		Remarks.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payment made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (outstandings.)	By Department (liabilities.)	
Nagar	...	23,835 5 10	* 23,835 5 10	1,593 3 0	24,574 10 7	26,167 13 7	2,290 12 5	609 7 11	*Includes Rs. 41—11—4, being Rs. 21—2—4 written off; Rs. 20—9—0 refunded.
Ashtagram	...	40,785 2 10	40,785 2 10	† 3,876 12 2	39,601 1 3	43,477 13 5	2,692 10 7	...	† Includes Rs. 2,292—2—1 transferred from the late Hassan Forest Division Books.
Nundydroog	...	5,731 0 11	‡ 5,731 0 11	883 2 5	5,878 15 10	6,762 2 3	1,031 1 4	...	‡ Includes Rs. 23½ paid for compensation.
Nundydroog Plantations ...	...	§ 11,790 5 10	11,790 5 10	699 10 0	12,717 5 0	13,416 15 0	1,626 9 2	...	§ Includes Rs. 1,200 transferred to the Nundydroog Forest Division.
Total.....	...	82,141 15 5	82,141 15 5	7,052 11 7	82,772 0 8	89,824 12 3	7,641 1 6	609 7 11	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Annual Statement of Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1877—78.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstanding at the commencement of the year.			Value of sales and other revenue during the year.			Total.			Amount realized during the year.			Balance due to the Department.			Remarks.
Nagar ...	By Forest Department—																
	Shimoga District.....	145	8	2	1,04,327	8	6	1,04,473	0	8	1,03,054	7	0	*1,349	0	1	* Rs. 71—13—1 written off, *vide* No. 2710—307-308, dated 2nd November 1877. Rs. 6—13—8 were credited in 1876—77 on account of sandal supplied to Mélur Chatram in 1877—78. Excess credit Rs. 9—1—2.
	Kadur District... ...	3	3	3	8,944	13	0	8,948	0	3	8,857	1	6	† ...	...	...	†Rs. 90—14—9 realized in 1876—77. and credited under the heads I *a* and I *c*.
	Chitaldroog District.. ...	...	...	...	11	4	3	11	4	3	11	4	3	...	...	...	
	Total.....	148	11	5	1,13,283	9	9	1,13,432	5	2	1,11,922	12	9	1,349	0	1	
	By Revenue Department—																
	Shimoga District ...	1,307	10	0	13,261	12	6	14,569	6	6	11,667	15	8	2,901	6	10	
	Kadur District... ...	2,620	8	7	5,668	8	1	6,289	0	8	3,639	14	1	‡ 2,629	12	10	‡ Rs. 19—5—9 written off in the District Officer's return.
	Chitaldroog District.....	3,104	3	6	4,497	7	0	7,601	10	6	3,355	6	10	4,246	3	8	
	Total.. ...	7,032	6	1	21,427	11	7	28,460	1	8	18,663	4	7	9,777	7	4	
	Division Total.....	7,181	1	6	1,34,711	5	4	1,41,892	6	10	1,30,586	1	4	11,126	7	5	
Ashtagram ...	By Forest Department—																
	Mysore District.....	5,443	6	11	2,75,212	10	5	2,80,656	1	4	2,74,669	6	6	5,986	10	10	
	Hassan District.....	138	4	3	1,358	2	11	1,496	7	2	1,355	3	6	141	3	8	
	Total.....	5,581	11	2	2,76,570	13	4	2,82,152	8	6	2,76,024	10	0	6,127	14	6	

	By Revenue Department—																		
		Mysore District.....	1,518	1	4	2,707	9	3	11,225	10	7	10,148	9	8	1,077	0	11		
		Hassan District.....	* 4,164	9	10	5,441	13	2	9,606	7	0	5,047	9	1	4,556	13	11		* Rs. 20—14—9 transferred from the balance to the Kadur District on the formation of the Múdgere Taluk.
		Total.....	5,682	11	2	15,149	6	5	20,832	1	7	15,196	2	9	5,635	14	10		
		Division Total.....	11,264	6	4	2,91,720	3	9	3,02,984	10	1	2,91,220	12	9	11,763	13	4		
Nundydroog	... By Forest Department—																		
		Bangalore District.....	1,724	6	8	36,567	10	5	38,292	1	1	24,879	8	10	† 13,374	10	5	†	Rs. 37—14—0 written off *vide* No. 3158—429, dated 21st December 1877.
		Kolar District.... ...	153	6	3	83	6	2	236	12	5	83	6	2	‡ 12	15	0	‡	Rs. 135—11—8 written off, *vide* No. 2726—318-319, dated 5th November 1877.
		Túmkúr District.....	95	13	6	3,375	2	0	3,470	15	6	2,914	10	0	556	5	6		
		Total.....	1,973	10	5	40,026	2	7	41,999	13	0	27,877	9	0	13,943	14	9		Rs. 4—12—0 written off, *vide* No. 3474—261, dated 9th October 1877.
	By Revenue Department—																		
		Bangalore District.....	3,522	15	5	5,490	2	8	9,013	2	1	3,721	0	2	5,292	1	11		
		Kolar District... ...	884	8	2	2,903	7	0	2,787	15	2	2,686	3	4	1,101	11	10		
		Túmkúr District... ...	1,794	6	1	2,708	4	5	4,502	10	6	2,495	13	9	2,006	12	9		
		Total.....	6,201	13	8	11,101	14	1	17,303	11	9	8,903	1	3	8,400	10	6		
		Division Total.....	8,175	8	1	51,128	0	8	59,303	8	9	36,780	10	3	22 344	9	3		
		Provincial Total.....	26,620	15	11	4,77,559	9	9	5,04,180	9	8	4,58,587	8	4	45,234	14	0		

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 20th August 1878.

G J. VAN SOMEREN. *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 53.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement of Trees felled during the year 1877—78.

Division.	Forest Range.	Description of trees.	On hand from previous year.		Felled during current year.			Total.		Disposed of during current year.			Closing Balance.		Remarks.
			No.	C. feet.	In State Forests No.	In District Forests No.	C. feet.	No.	C. feet.	How disposed of.	No.	C. feet.	No.	C. feet.	
Nagar ...	Nagar ...	Teak	5,368	...	251	522	...	6,141	...	Cut in to logs, poles, &c., sold on the spot or carted to Depôt.	*6,141	...	...	...	* A large proportion of this was off occupied lands in settled taluks, and all of which was not carted to depôts.
		Jungle-wood ...	1,693	...	112	256	...	2,061	...		1,982	...	79	...	
		Teak Poles ...	1	...	...	229	...	230	...		229	...	1	...	
		Jungle-wood Poles...	1,995	...	...	28	...	2,023	...		2,016	...	7	...	
		Bamboos ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...		10	...	...	...	
Ashtagram.	Ashtagram and Hassan ...	Teak ...	...	...	879	2,770	7,962	3,649	7,962	Do	3,649	7,962	...	...	
		Jungle-wood ...	...	...	1,178	520	8,492	1,698	8,492		1,698	8,492	...	...	
		Bamboos ...	4,949	...	17,648	37,300	...	59,897	...		55,279	...	4,618	...	
Nundydroog.	Nundydroog ...	Bamboos ...	...	...	68,920	...	...	68,920	...	Do	68,920	...	...	...	
		Total.....	14,006	...	88,988	41,635	16,454	1,44,629	1,39,924		1,39,924	16,454	4,705	...	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement of Logs, Sleepers and other Scantlings cut and exported during the year 1877—78.

Division.	Forest Range.	Locality.	Description of Timber and Scantling.	On hand from previous year.		Cut during current year.		Total.		Disposed of during current year.			Closing balance.		Remarks.
				No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	How disposed of.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	
Nagar ...	Nagar ..	State and District Forests.	Teak ...	5,368	...	773	...	* 6,141	..	By transfer to Depôt, sale on the spot to the public and Public Departments, and written off the Accounts.	* 6,141	...	...	...	
			Jungle wood ...	1,786	...	616	..	2,402	...		2,300	...	10[illegible]	...	
			Teak Poles ...	1	...	263	...	264	...		263	...	[illegible]	...	
			Jungle wood Poles ...	1,995	...	35	...	2,030	...		2,023	...	[illegible]	...	
Ashtagram ...	Mysore and Hassan ...	Do.	Teak ...	869	977	1,354	5,075	2,223	6,052		1,273	4,3[illegible]0	950	1,702	
			Jungle wood ...	866	6,682	1,281	8,092	2,147	14,774		1,015	7,928	1,[illegible]32	6,846	
			Teak Sleepers ...	3,503	...	...	...	3,503	...		594	...	2,[illegible]in	...	
			Teak Poles ...	409	411	2,310	2,887	2,719	3,298		2,327	2,900	[illegible]	398	
			Jungle wood Poles ...	71	63	438	400	509	463		395	405	114	58	
Nundydroog ...	Nundydroog ...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
			Total.....	14,868	8,133	7,070	16,454	21,938	24,587		16,331	15,583	5,607	9,004	

Large proportion of this was off occupied lands in settled talúks and all of which was not carted to Depôts.

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CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement of Timber and other produce (excepting Sandal) brought to Depôt from the different Forest Divisions during 1877—78.

Division.	Forest.	Description of timber, &c.	Number of—		Total of each Division.		Remarks.
			Pieces.	C. ft.	Pieces.	C. ft.	
Nagar	State and District Forests ...	Teak	705	17,632			
		Jungle wood	1,047	10,265			
		Teak Poles	2,842	...			
		Jungle wood Poles	97	...			
		Bamboos	10	...			
					4,701	27,897	
Ashtagram	State and District Forests ...	Teak	1,048	4,060			
		Jungle wood	1,041	6,685			
		Teak Poles	2,465	3,080			
		Teak Sleepers	594	3,406			
		Jungle wood Poles	365	595			
		Bamboos	53,854	...			
					59,367	17,826	
Nundydroog	State Forests	Bamboos	68,920	...			
		Fire-wood cart loads	2,550	...	71,470	...	
		Grand Total.....	...	...	135,538	45,723	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of For... Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Annual Account of Timber and other produce for the year 1877—78.

Particulars.	Pieces. No.	Pieces. C. ft.	Total. No.	Total. C. ft.
Balance in hand at commencement of year—				
Timber of all kinds including poles and sleepers ...	13,468	49,214	13,468	49,214
Bamboos	38,221	...	38,221	...
Firewood (cartloads)	983	...	983	...
Received during the year—				
Timber of all kinds including poles and sleepers ...	10,204	45,723	10,204	45,723
Bamboos	122,784	...	122,784	...
Firewood	2,550	...	2,550	...
Total.....	188,210	94,937	188,210	94,937

Particulars.	Pieces. No.	Pieces. C. ft.	Total. No.	Total. C. ft.
Removed by Purchasers—				
Timber of all kinds including poles, sleepers, &c. ...	20,003	59,862	20,003	59,862
Bamboos	142,230	...	142,230	...
Firewood	3,265	...	3,265	...
Lost or used by the department	...	...	...	..
Balance in hand at close of the year—				
Timber of all kinds including poles, sleepers, &c. ...	3,669	35,075	3,669	35,075
Bamboos	18,775	...	18,775	...
Firewood	268	...	268	...
Total.....	188,210	94,937	188,210	94,937

Form No. 56 (*a*).

Annual Account of Sandalwood for 1877—78.

Particulars.	Quantity in Tons.
Balance in hand at commencement of year—	
Good wood	753
Inferior wood	81¾
	784¾
Received during year—	
Good wood	732
Inferior wood	112½
	844½
Grand Total.....	1,629¼

Particulars.	Q	Tons.
Removed by Purchasers—		
Good wood		6¾
Inferior wood		2¾
		¼
Lost or driage—		
Good wood		
Inferior wood		
Balance in hand at close of year—		
Good wood...		554½
Inferior wood		29¼
		583¾
Grand Total.....		1,629¼

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement shewing the Amount realized on account of the different classes of Timber and other produce sold during 1877—78.

Division.	Description of Timber, &c.	No. of pieces, &c., sold.	Cubic contents.	Amount realized and due on account of sales.	Average amount per log.	Average cubical contents of logs.	Average amount per cubic foot.	Remarks.
Nagar ...	Teak...	2,380	14,133	10,575 1 ...	4 7 0	6	... 12 ...	
	Jungle wood	3,628	24,522	7,984 3 1	2 3 0	7	... 5 ...	
	Teak poles	5,369	...	1,922 14 5	0 6 0	...	... ...	
	Jungle wood poles	604	...	197 7 6	0 5 0	...	... ...	
	Bamboos	14,816	...	760 12 3	5 0 0	...	... ...	Per 100 bamboos.
Ashtagram ...	Teak...	1,270	3,283	1,530 1 8	1 3 0	2	... 8 ...	
	Jungle wood	2,015*	9,741*	3,065 ... 2	1 8 0	4	... 5 ...	* Includes 4 logs and [illegible] feet
	Teak sleepers	646	3,654	1,765 13 9	2 12 0	5	... 8 ...	sold in forests.
	Do poles	2,428	2,605	1,025 1 ...	0 7 0	1	... 7 ...	Per pole.
	Jungle wood poles	1,667	2,114	479 9 2	0 5 0	1	... 4 ...	Do
	Bamboos	63,294	...	1,860 6 ...	2 8 0	...	... ...	Per 100 bamboos.
	Green bamboos	346	...	43 4 ...	0 2 0	...	... ...	Per head load sold
	Charcoal and other minor produce ...	...	...	76 1 ..	0 0 0	...	... ...	Sold in forests.
	Add value of deficiency in stock and erroneous credit of Rs. 43 to the Mysore Forest Department out of Coorg credits ...	...	...	80 7 ...	0 0 0	...	... ...	[illegible]ds were sold
	Firewood	3,265	...	3,305 12 ...	1 0 †	...	... ...	† Per cart. 326
Nundydroog ...	Bamboos	3,950‡	...	76 8 ...	1 11 §	...	... ...	at Rs. 1—2—0 [illegible]mboos sold
	Jungle wood (sold in forests)	12	..	8 4 ...	0 11 0	...	... ...	‡ Excludes 60,170 [illegible] in forests for Rs. 540—8—4 going to Head II c.
	Sandal sales in the three Divisions. *Vide* detailed statements	*Tons.* 1,009½‖	..	3,89,335 0 7	*Per ton.* 385 8 0	...	... ...	§ Per 100 bamboos.
	Total.....	...	59,952	4,24,091 10 7	...	...	... ...	‖ Excludes 36 tons of driage.

Deduct—			
Amount over-credited last year under heads 1 *a* and 1 *c* in the Kadur District Treasury	90 14 9		
Amount credited in 1876—77 on account of sandal supplied to Melur chatram in 1877—78	6 13 8		
Amount due but not realized	15,446 7 4	15,544 3 9	
Balance.....		4,08,547 6 10	
Add—			
Amount realized on account of former years		803* 10 1	*Rs. 715—13—9 on account of sandal arrears of 1876—77.
Surplus credit consequent on the commission realized on Surat rupees paid in by purchasers and upon entries at the Shimoga District Treasury to wrong heads ...		9 1 2	
Total shewn as Revenue on account of sales under Budget Head I		4,09,360 2 1	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE, MYSORE AND COORG, *Bangalore*, 10*th August* 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN, *Conservator*

Form No. 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement shewing the Amount expended on the different classes of Timber and other Produce brought to Dépôt during 1877—78.

Division.	Particulars of Timber, &c.	No. of—		Expenditure.			Average.			Remarks.
		Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Timber expenses under A I.	Quota of all other Expenditure chargeable against Timber.	Total Amount chargeable against Timber.	Amount per piece.	Cubic contents per piece.	Amount per cubic foot.	
Nagar ...	Teak	705	17,632					25	...	* The cost incurred in 1876—77, but charged for in 1877-78.
	Jungle wood	1,047	10,265	8,447 0 0	...	8,447 0 0	..	10	...	
	Teak poles	2,842	..				...	...	...	
	Jungle wood poles ...	97	...						...	
	Bamboos	...	...	488 0 0	...	488† 0 0	...	...	...	† 63,490 bamboos having been felled by ryots for the sake of leaves for fodder during the famine time, the Department incurred no charges on that account. The remainder collected in fire paths.
Ashtagram ...	Teak	1,048	4,060					4	...	
	Jungle wood	1,041	6,685					6	...	
	Teak sleepers	594	3,406	4,216 0 0	...	4,216 0 0	...	5	...	
	Do poles	2,465	3,080					1	...	
	Jungle wood poles... ...	365	595					1	...	
	Bamboos	53,854	...	998 0 0	...	998 0 0	...	...	1 13 0	Per 100 bamboos.
Nundydroog ...	Firewood (carts)	2,550	...	953 0 0	...	953 0 0	0 6 0	...	...	Per cart load.
	Bamboos	39†	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	
	Sandal wood of three Divisions.	844½ (tons.)	...	37,502 0 0	...	37,502 0 0	44 0 0	...	...	Per ton, includes Rs. 77 spent on jahagir sandal.
	Total.....	...	45,723	52,605 0 0	...	52,605 0 0	...	...	...	

Note.—The charges being entered in a lumpsum, average cost is not given.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests,
Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement shewing the Revenue derived from, and Expenditure incurred on, Timber and other Produce sold to Public Department from Depôts during the year 1877—78.

Names of Departments.	Particulars of Supplies.	Amount supplied.		Rate.		Amount of Revenue.			Cost to Forest Department.			Comparison of Revenue and Expenditure.	
		No.	C. ft.	At—	Per—	Due.	Received.	Out-standings.	Timber expenses under A I.	Quota of all other Expenditure chargeable against Timber.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Police Department, Mysore District	Honne	10	153	6 0 0	C. load.	40 0 0	... ...	84 0 0	84 0 0	Supplied at cost price.	84 0 0	... .	... ...
	Teak rafters ...	12	18	6 8 0	„	5 0 0							
	Do poles ...	36	44	7 8 0	„	13 0 0							
	Bamboos ...	800	...	6 8 0	„	26 0 0							
Executive Engineer's Office, Mysore Division ...	Honne	5	118	0 14 0	C. ft.	104 0 0	104 0 0	... ...	56 0 0	... ...	56 0 0	48 0 0	... ...
Public Works Department, Nagar	Teak	55	2,324	1 12 0	Do	4,066 0 0	4,066 0 0	... ...	581 0 0	... ...	581 0 0	3,485 0 0	... .
	Jungle wood ...	11	297	0 7 0 1 2 0	Do	233 0 0	233 0 0	... ...	74 0 0	... .	74 0 0	159 0 0	... ...
Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga	Jungle wood ...	12	340	0 13 0	Do	277 0 0	277 0 0	... ...	85 0 0	... ...	85 0 0	192 0 0	... ...
Superintendent, Shimoga Jail	Teak	19	655	0 12 0	Do	492 0 0	492 0 0	... ...	164 0 0	... ...	164 0 0	328 0 0	... ...
	Total.....	960	3,949	...	..	5,256 0 0	5,172 0 0	84 0 0	1,044 0 0	... ...	1,044 0 0	4,212 0 0	... .

...ESTS' OFFICE,
...78.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests,
Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 60.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Abstract showing the Value of Timber and of Live and Dead Stock for the year 1877—78.

Description of Timber and other Stock.	On hand at commencement of the year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Sold, otherwise disposed of and lost during the year and allowance for depreciation.		On hand at close of the year.		Cause of Loss and other Particulars.
	No	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	* Value.	No.	Value.	
Nagar Division.											
Teak	257										*Simply value at the fixed rates, not actual realization. vide No. 49.
	1,814	26,923	705	9,165	2,776	36,088	2,380	30,940	396	5,148	
Jungle wood	418										
	2,753	31,710	1,047	10,470	4,218	42,180	3,628	36,280	590	5,900	
Teak and jungle poles ...	265										Kept at fixed value The two past years may be considered exceptional and so the fixed value need not be changed though perhaps for the moment much above actuals. Further experience may shew whether it should be lowered.
	3,006	3,271	2,939	2.939	6,210	6,210	5,973	5,973	237	237	
Bamboos	1,929										
	12,877	296	10	...	14.816	296	14,816	296	...	...	
Total	23,319	62.200	4,701	22,574	28,020	84,774	26,797	73,489	1,223	11,285	
Ashtagram Division.											
Teak	†1										*Note.*—The figures entered in antique shew the stock on hand at the different depôts at the commencement of the year, not included in the Stock Return for 1876—77. Only probable value was then given and noted in para 86 of the Annual Report for 1876—77.
	534	6,955	1,048	13,624	1,583	20,579	1,270	16,510	313	4,069	
Jungle wood	†5										
	1,200	12,050	1,041	10,410	2,246	22,460	2,011	20,110	235	2,350	
Teak and jungle poles ...	†20										
	3,075	3,095	2,830	2,830	5,925	5,925	4,095	4,095	1,830	1,830	
Teak sleepers	...										
	120	240	594	1.188	714	1,428	6:6	1 292	68	136	
Bamboos	...										
	11,940	239	53,554	1,077	65,794	1,316	63,294	1,266	2,500	50	
Total	16,895	22,579	59,367	29,129	76,262	51,708	71,316	43,273	4,946	8,435	†The Deputy Conservator, Ashtagram Forest Division, having reported that the quantity detailed hereunder was that lying in forests is deducted from the balance shewn last year, hence deficiency—
Kundydroog Division.											
Firewood	(carts)		(carts)						(carts)		Teak 1.037
	983	983	2,550	2,550	3,533	3,533	3,265	3,265	268	268	B'ack wood 9
Bamboos	11.475	230	68,920	1,378	80,395	1,608	64,120	1.282	16,275	326	Jungle wood ... 279
											Bamboos 2,308
Total.. ...	12,458	1,213	71,470	3,928	83,928	5,141	67,385	4,547	16,543	594	3,633
Grand Total.....	52,672	85,992	1,35,538	55,631	188,210	1.41,623	165,498	1,21,309	22,712	20,314	

Difference in value at the commencement and close of the year Rs 6,678.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE MYSORE AND COORG. *Bangalore*, 10th *August* 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN. CAPTAIN, *Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.*

Form No. 60 A

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE

Abstract shewing the Value of Sandalwood for the year 1877—78 in the three different Divisions.

Description of Sandalwood.	On hand at commencement of the year.			Received during the year.		Total.		Sold or otherwise disposed of and lost during the year and allowance for depreciation.		On hand at close of year.		Causes of Loss and other Particulars.
	Tons.	Value.	Difference in value between the old and new rates.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.*	Tons	Value.	
Nagar Division.												* Not actual realization.
Good Wood	36	11,520 0 0	2,880 0 0	214	85,600 0 0	250	1,00,000 0 0	248	99,200 0 0	2	800 0 0	
Inferior Wood	¾	24 0 0	... ...	50	1,600 0 0	50¾	1,624 0 0	50	1,600 0 0	¾	24 0 0	
Ashtagram Division.												
Good Wood	712	2,27,840 0 0	56,960 0 0	431	1,72,400 0 0	1,143	4,57,200 0 0	598½	2,39,400 0 0	544½	2 17,800 0 0	
Inferior Wood	30	960 0 0	... ...	42½	1,360 0 0	72½	2,320 0 0	45	1,140 0 0	27½	880 0 0	
Nundydroog Division.												
Good Wood	5	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	87	34,800 0 0	92	36,800 0 0	85	34,000 0 0	7	2,800 0 0	
Inferior Wood	1	32 0 0	... ...	20	640 0 0	21	672 0 0	19	608 0 0	2	64 0 0	
Total.....	784¾	2,41,976 0 0	60,240 0 0	844½	2,96,400 0 0	1,629¼	5,98,616 0 0	1,045½ †	3,76,248 0 0	583¾	2,22,368 0 0	† Includes 36 tons of drugs.

Note.—Difference in value at commencement and close of the year Rs. 19,608.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

Statement shewing the Average Cost of Collection per Ton and Average Amount of Realization per Ton of Sandalwood during the year 1877—78.

Description of Wood.	Collection (*b*.)			Sales.			Remarks.
	Quantity in Tons (*a*).	Total cost.	Average of cost per Ton.	Quantity in Tons (*a*).	Proceeds.	Average amount per Ton.	
Nagar Forest Division.							
Good wood ... Billets	175	13,165 0 0	50 0 0	189½	66,323 0 0	350 0 0	(*a*) Fractions less than ¼ too are omitted.
Roots	39			44½	20,464 0 0	460 0 0	
Inferior	50			48¼	2,213 0 0	46 0 0	(*b*) None but old roots left in the ground and dried broken and fallen trees were collected.
	264	13,165 0 0	50 0 0	282¼	89,000 0 0	... ...	
Ashtagram Division.							
Good wood ... Billets	326½	21,442 0 0	45 0 0	453	2,01,889 0 0	446 0 0	
Roots	104½			127½	59,626 0 0	468 0 0	
Inferior	42½			44½	3,494 0 0	79 0 0	
	473½	21,442 0 0	45 0 0	625	2,65,009 0 0	... ...	
Nundydroog Division.							
Good wood ... Billets	72¾	(*c*)2,817 0 0	26 0 0	69	28,730 0 0	416 0 0	(*c*) Excluding Rs. 77—5—9, spent on jahagir sandal and since recovered.
Roots	14½			14¼	6,519 0 0	457 0 0	
Inferior	19¾			19	78 0 0	4 0 0	
	107	2,817 0 0	26 0 0	102¼	35,327 0 0	... ...	
Grand Total.....	844½	37,424 0 0	... ...	(*d*) 1,009½	3,89,336 0 0	... ...	(*d*) Excludes, tons 36 of driage on the total quantity of 1,009½ tons exposed for sale.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests,
Mysore and Coorg.

B.

Comparative Statement shewing the Quantity of Sandalwood received and sold from 1873—74 *to* 1877—78.

Description of wood.	Collections in Tons.						Sales in Tons.						Remarks.
	1873—74.	1874—75.	1875—76.	1876—77.	1877—78.	Estimate for 1878—79.	1873—74.	1874—75.	1875—76.	1876—77.	1877—78.	Estimate for 1878—79.	
Billets	738¼	626	739½	600½	574¼	950	640⅜	369	557½	662½	* 711½	950	* Fractions less than ¼ ton are omitted.
Roots	209⅜	173	180½	150¼	158		197	145	208½	128	186¼		
Inferior	160	110¾	135	146	112¼		138	136⅜	157¼	132¼	111¾		
Total.....	1,108	909¾	1,055	896¾	844½	950	976	650¾	923	922¾	1,009½	950	

C.

Statement shewing the Buildings which have cost more than Rs. 200.

Division.		Name of the building.	Cost.			Whether rent is charged.	Remarks.
Nagar Division	1	Mavinhalla	316	0	0	No rent charged ...	In Lakvalli Forest.
	2	Srigiri	360	0	0	Do ...	In Shankar Forest.
Nundydroog Division	3	Devaraydurga	350	0	0	Do ...	In Devaraydurga State-forest.
	4	Bilikal	375	0	0	Do ...	In Bilikal State-forest.
	5	Killekaval	275	0	0	Do ...	In Killekaval State-forest.
	6	Malur	250	0	0		For the Plantation Ranger.
Ashtagram Division	7	Bhaktarvalli	750	0	0	Do ...	In Bhaktarvalli Plantation.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTA...
Conservator of F...ts,
Mysore a...org.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Return of Groves for 1877—78.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15
District.	Taluk.	Number of Trees in Groves on 31st March 1878.	Area in acres planted on 31st March 1878.	Number of Topes.	Number of Villages over which Topes are distributed.	Areas in acres on 31st March 1878.	At what distance apart.	Description of Trees planted out during 1877—78.	Transplants or seed sown on spot.	Area in acres. Pits.	Area in acres. Ridges.	Cost of pitting or ridging.	Cost of watering.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
Bangalore ...	Nine.	107,019	1,806	1,989	1,969	1,806	2—10	Jack, mango Bassia, &c.	...	22	46	... ...	... ...	... ...	Planted by ryots on condition that they are to enjoy the fruits of the trees and to take care of them replacing dead ones.
Túmkúr ...	Eight.	81,181	1,451	3,337	2,233	1,541	6— 1	...	...	126	34	... ...	... ...	... ...	No topes planted owing to continued drought.
Kolar ...	Ten.	350,617	7,428	5,231	2,705	7,428	4 to 6	None planted owing to famine.	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Hassan ...	Nine.	121,348	1,266	2,227	2,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ..	... ...	... .	
Mysore ...	Eleven.	93,628	2,299	1,921	1,604	2,299	...	...	...	1,310	989	... .	.. ..	... ...	
Shimoga ...	Eight.	10,470	185	361	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Kadur ...	Five.	30,464	555	642	605	555	...	Mango and margosa trees,	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	The year's operations were confined only to replacing lost trees.
Chitaldroog ...	Eight.	25,499	837	937	999	837	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight trees, out of 29,227 trees, shewn last year as in groves, dried for want of rain.
Total.....	Sixty-Eight.	820,226	15,827	16,645	12,296	14,473	...	...	...	1,458	1,069	... ...	... ...	... .	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Nursery Return for 1877—78.

1 District.	2 Taluk.	3 Number of Nurseries and Total Area in Acres.	4 Size of smallest and of largest Nursery.	5 Names of Seeds sown in Nurseries.	6 Number of seedlings placed out at 9 inches apart and ready for distribution.	7 Number used for Government Avenues and Groves.	8 Number distributed free.	9 Total Cost.	10 Remarks.
Bangalore	Nine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tumkur	Eight.	1	...	Caroba.	3	...	...	...	Thriving well.
Kolar	Ten.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hassan	Nine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore	Eleven.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shimoga	Eight.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kadur	Five.	1 Gunta.	1 Gunta.	...	500	30	30	...	Improvement impeded by continuance of drought.
Chitaldroog	Eight.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	Sixty-eight	1—1—0	1—0—0	...	503	30	30	...	

Avenues Return for 1877—78.

1 District.	2 Taluk.	3 Number of miles of road in District.			4 Number of miles planted up to 31st March 1878.			5 To be planted up.			6 Cost of pitting and planting.			7 Cost of watering.			8 Total Cost.			9 Remarks.
		M.	F.	Y.	M.	F.	Y.	M.	F.	Y.										
Bangalore	Nine.	497	0	96	496	6	60	0	2	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Planted on both sides from 4 to 13 yards apart, uniformly stocked.
Tumkur	Eight.	475	0	0	475	0	0	1,007 trees.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Severity of distress prevented attention being given to avenue operations.
Kolar	Ten.	432	3	110	407	7	110	24	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Owing to famine no plants were planted.
Hassan...	Nine.	658	2	103	636	5	103	21	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Both sides planted at a distance from 8 to 20 yards apart.
Mysore...	Eleven.	648	2	0	563	4	0	84	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shimoga	Eight.	435	0	0	362	6	0	72	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	5	7	Planted on both sides from 6—8 yards; there are blanks caused by plants that dried during the drought.
Kadur	Five.	415	6	0	394	2	0	21	4	0	589	10	6	8,785	7	4	675	1	10	Planted from 12 to 15 feet apart on both sides.
Chitaldroog	Eight.	401	4	0	395	0	0	6	4	0	...	...	...	1,118	7	9	1,118	7	9	The distance planted varies from 10 to 15 yards. Very few blanks remaining to be filled up.
Total.....	Sixty-eight.	3,963	2	89	3,782	0	53	231	2	36	589	10	6	9,903	15	1	2,280	15	2	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, C[illegible]s,
Conservator of Forests.

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